The Outlook

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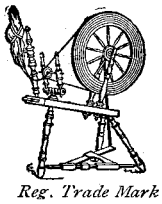

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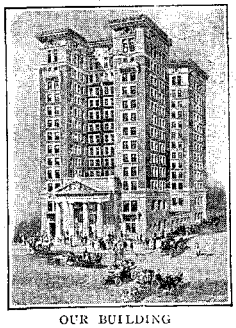

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The Presidential Campaign

In several particulars the course of the Presidential campaign this year has been different from any in the past. The most conspicuous difference is that in this campaign there is no definite party of conservatives. If there are any voters who would like to see present conditions unchanged, they are unrepresented by any political organization. Practically all the parties recognize the need of reform or improvement in social and political machinery. The people of the United States believe in democracy as a political philosophy more than they ever did. But, although there is a very decided difference between the democratic tendencies of the Republican and the democratic tendencies of the Democratic party, the fundamental principles underlying this difference have not been generally discussed by party speakers, nor do we think that these principles are yet clearly understood by the mass of American voters. The fundamental issue is involved in the choice between Federalism and Industrial Combination, on the one hand, and Individualism and Industrial Competition on the other. But this fundamental issue is supported by a number of contributory issues, and it is these contributory issues which have engaged the attention to a large degree of party speakers, party newspapers, party candidates, and even of the voters. The campaign began with a few important speeches by the candidates; but, so far as the two principal parties are concerned, there have not been many speeches that have reached the Nation at large since then. In our judgment, the country has decided more or less subconsciously to support the New Federalism and regulated Industrial Combination, and it has been occupied during the campaign in attempting to determine whether Mr. Bryan or Mr. Taft can best administer the Government in this direction. This is the explanation why the campaign has seemed to some extent confused and lacking in a coherent enthusiasm. Mr. Bryan has chosen to make his attack by discussing a number of urelated specific plans for economic reform, and has supported them less by undertaking to show that they would actually effect the desired reforms than by endeavoring to persuade his hearers that his opponents had no plans at all. In 1896 Mr. Bryan stimulated not only his own party but also his opponents to study the coinage question and the economic conditions of the West; for four months he sent the people of the United States to school. In 1900, to a lesser degree, he set his fellow-citizens to work to study imperialism. This year he has, for some reason or other, avoided raising a supreme issue. He has rather taken up minor matters, one in one place, another elsewhere, apparently choosing his topics in accordance with the temper of his audience. Mr. Taft has spent the latter part of the campaign explaining the fallacies that underlie Mr. Bryan's remedies, informing his hearers of the achievements of the Administrations of which he has been a part, and specifically, before audiences of wage-workers, showing what part he, as a judge, had in giving greater freedom and stability to organized workingmen. Two of the subsidiary issues, the use of injunctions and the guarantee of bank deposits, have involved technical questions. These, except in the case of the injunction issue, regarding which Mr. Taft is the foremost authority of the country, have not been discussed by experts in campaign speeches. But experts have debated them in newspapers, magazines, and in non-political meetings. Those who fear the decay of the power of the political orator must remem-

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ber that the American voter is getting more and more able to think for himself, and to obtain his arguments and facts from other sources than the stump speaker. Only one public speaker has shared with the two chief Presidential candidates the attention of the country. That man is Governor Hughes, of New York. Although much has been said as to the existence of unusual apathy, there is nothing to indicate that the American people are indifferent to the issues of the campaign. There has been, perhaps, less emotional demonstration than usual, but no less thoughtful attention. The American people are going about their task of choosing the Chief Magistrate with a sober sense of responsibility.

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For and Against Mr. Bryan

The Hon. John Bigelow, now nearly ninety-one years old, once Minister to France, trusted friend and executor of Samuel J. Tilden, has written a letter in support of Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bigelow's letter was written to the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and was read last week at what was called a mass-meeting of the "Tilden-Cleveland Democracy." In this letter, written in English of force and dignity, Mr. Bigelow declares that in this election there are two issues which in his mind "take precedence of all others." "The first," continues Mr. Bigelow, "is the paramount importance of organizing without further delay an opposition party. The second is to secure the speediest possible deliverance of our country from a demoralizing tariff upon imports." Because of the absence of an opposition party, Mr. Bigelow thinks that the Republican party must have abused its power, and therefore he concludes that it has abused it. The most disastrous result of what he calls "the prolonged power of the Republican dynasty" is the protective policy, which he characterizes as "its deliberate and persistent war upon our foreign commerce." Inasmuch as Mr. Bigelow regards Mr. Taft as "one of a class of benighted public men who believe that our prosperity as a nation has been due to nothing so much as (if not entirely to) our tariff on imports," and inasmuch as he believes that Mr. Bryan "has pledged himself over and over again, if elected, to do what he can to help the country to return to a revenue tariff," he expects to vote for Mr. Bryan. There is one issue, though Mr. Bigelow does not mention it as such, that seems to have weighed with him quite as heavily as these two. It is based upon the belief that Mr. Taft was nominated, not by the free choice of delegates, but by executive dictation. "Is the Presidency," Mr. Bigelow asks, "henceforth to be an executive appointment? Or are we carelessly drifting back to an hereditary monarchy, which our ancestors less than a century and a half ago bravely risked their lives and their fortunes to be delivered from?" This is like Mr. Debs's fear that we shall have a king in America. In striking contrast to this letter from one who is conspicuously a Democrat of the Tilden-Cleveland type is the letter recently made public, written by Grover Cleveland himself two years ago last July, in which he speaks of the unfortunate plight of Democracy, and adds: "I am dumfounded when I see its apparent willingness to turn again to Bryanism."

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Some Questions and Answers in New York

Governor Hughes has at last succeeded in breaking his opponent's silence on the issues of the State campaign. The Outlook reported last week the questions which several times a day for nearly three weeks the Governor has asked of Mr. Chanler. The Lieutenant-Governor has now spoken, but only after a fierce counter-attack on his questioner. At Newburgh on Monday of last week Mr. Chanler addressed to Mr. Hughes a series of ten questions, which he evidently hoped would be embarrassing. The hope, however, was futile. At the first meeting at which he spoke the next day the Governor replied to the questions without reserve or evasion. "Are you in favor of a Constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by the people?" had asked Mr. Chanler. "I am," replied Mr. Hughes. "Why did you refuse to appoint a railroad man upon the Public Service Commission? Was it because

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there was no practical railroad man in the State having the ability in your opinion to fill such a position?" "I did appoint a practical railroad man upon the Public Service Commission of the Second District, which has general supervision of the railroads outside the counties composing Greater New York. He was a man of large and varied experience in the different branches of railroading. I refer to James E. Sague. One of those who recommended him to me was Lieutenant-Governor Chanler." "Why did you not call Mr. Cortelyou, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Mr. Bliss, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, as witnesses in the insurance investigation, and ascertain from them what money they received from the insurance companies and what use they made thereof?" "Because I had brought out the facts showing contributions made by insurance companies for political purposes, and the function of the Armstrong investigating committee, which I represented, was to investigate the affairs and conditions of life insurance companies, and not the transactions of political committees." "Was not your nomination in 1906 and your renomination in 1908 at the instance and dictation of President Roosevelt the reward for your action in omitting to compel a full disclosure when it appeared that Mr. Cortelyou, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, had received large sums of the money of policy-holders of life insurance companies?" "No. There is not a particle of truth in these suggestions." "During your term as Governor how many laws which the courts have declared unconstitutional have you signed?" "The only law which I have approved which has been declared to be unconstitutional, so far as I know, was one demanded by the party with which my opponent was associated. This was known as the recount bill. I signed it because I desired to see an important question promptly settled; and this law, though finally set aside by the highest court, was held to be constitutional by a majority of the judges of the Appellate Division in the Second Department, among them being the distinguished Democratic jurist, the Hon. William J. Gaynor." With the Governor's quick reply the questions ceased be a factor in the campaign, except as a boomerang which returned to plague its caster and to drive him out of the woods.

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Hughes or Chanler

The next day Mr. Chanler answered the Governor's questions. He declared that he was not in favor of the repeal of the Agnew-Hart law prohibiting race-track gambling, and that he was in favor of the continuation of the Public Service Commissions, but with their members elected instead of appointed. The evils of an elected commission were clearly disclosed in the discussion concerning the bill that created the present Commissions. The chief of these are the ease of control by political bosses, the inability of a large electorate to ascertain and choose the necessary experts, and the inevitable division of responsibility. Mr. Chanler's answers, like his questions, did little harm to his opponent's cause; but they did knock down the bulwark of cards which he himself had been rearing as a campaign defense. Throughout the campaign he had been declaring in favor of "personal liberty" and against "government by commission." What the former vague phrase means is clearly shown by a letter read by Governor Hughes in the course of one of his speeches. It was addressed by the Secretary of the Personal Liberty League to a breeder of horses in central New York, and read in part: "It is perhaps unnecessary for us to impress upon you the importance to you of the election of Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler to be Governor of the State of New York. The re-election of Governor Hughes will mean the cessation of racing in this State for many years to come. . . . The Personal Liberty League is fighting for the life of racing." The friends of "personal liberty" seem to have believed that Mr. Chanler, if elected, would do something to revive the "life of racing," endangered by the abolition of race-track gambling. Evidently they were mistaken. Governor Chanler approves the work of Governor Hughes in making public

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equal crime on both sides of the fence. What the Lieutenant-Governor meant by the "government by commission," to which he was stanchly opposed, we now find to be, not "government by commission" at all, but "government by an appointive commission." The weakness of Mr. Chanler's shifting and indeterminate position grows clearer every day. The people of the State of New York have to choose between retaining in office a man of proved executive ability, with the highest political ideals, who stands squarely upon his record, and who owes his success in every reform which he has accomplished to the irresistible power of public opinion behind him, or electing a man, young and inexperienced, who offers no constructive programme, who shifts his position whenever necessary to escape his opponent's arguments, and in whose support are unquestionably joined the forces whose special interests have been attacked by Governor Hughes in the name of the public good.

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America and Japan

The reception of the American battle fleet at Tokyo last week was the culmination of its world voyage. The wiseacres who once regarded that voyage as almost a hostile demonstration on the part of the United States toward Japan must now see that, instead of straining the relations of the countries, it has been a strong influence toward bringing the two greatest nations which border on the Pacific into closer bonds of friendship. Said Admiral Sperry at the great banquet given by Minister Komura: "No better gauge of lasting friendship could be given than the 'Banzais' of the throngs massed in the streets." Mr. Komura declared: "Japan never forgot that in her hour of stress she had not looked in vain to the great Republic for sympathy, while in her forward struggle she had example and encouragement from the American people." But the most eloquent speech of the occasion seems to ve been that of Mayor Ozaki, of Tokyo. said:

> is what the great President of the States has said your navy stands for: "A power never used except to liberate the oppressed or to assist the helpless." The Japanese navy has fought only to save the country from aggression and possible extinction. Hence there is between us a great note of affinity.
>
> I may be touching a delicate subject, but I feel that I would be doing less than my duty if I failed to convey the assurance that in this welcome the real heart of the Japanese nation speaks to the heart of the great American nation. We ask you to send to your people this message:
>
> Japan believes that war between America and Japan would be a crime against the past, the present, and the future of both countries. Your nation has always represented the West to us, and the waters of the great Pacific separate yet at the same time join us, because that ocean must be guarded by our two powers. It is a matter of inspiration to us to realize that our common point of meeting lies in the Pacific. We sincerely believe that the great navy which you are so proud to possess, and we are so proud to welcome, stands for those sublime principles which in supreme moments can rise above the question of race and color. We are your friends forever.

In Japan, as in Australia, the popular reception of American officers and sailors was extraordinary in its enthusiasm. In Tokyo, for instance, a torchlight procession of fifteen thousand people had been planned, but practically the whole population insisted upon taking part, if not in the procession, then by carrying individually each a quaint lantern and the American and Japanese flags on a long pole. There were thousands of fanciful costumes, scores of bands playing continuously "The Star-Spangled Banner," miles of citizen societies, guilds, university students, boys' cadet companies—all in a wide sea of waving lanterns and tasteful and original decorations. The messages interchanged between President and Emperor were simple and sincere. One of the prettiest incidents of the occasion—and one that illustrates charmingly Japanese forethought, thoroughness, and originality—was the singing in concert of the American National hymn by ten thousand Japanese school children—a feat which could with difficulty be duplicated in this country! Both in Australia and in Japan beneath the cordiality of friendly greeting there has been a serious and new appreciation of the power for peace to be found in harmony of feeling and mutuality of interest

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between the three great countries. It is not too much to say that there has been of late years no stronger influence for international amity than this battle-ship voyage.

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The Pouren Case: Extradition Refused

Secretary Root has refused to issue a warrant of extradition in the case of Jan Janoff Pouren, the Russian refugee. The principal facts in this case were stated in The Outlook of September 5 last under the title "Shall we Return the Fugitive to the Torture Chamber?" Secretary Root's emphatic No to this question will be approved by all Americans who do not wish to see Russia use American courts and the American Government to get back into its own hands men charged with political offenses. In the absence of an international agreement more closely defining the term "political offense," each Government must interpret the term according to its own standards of justice. Russia claims that Pouren committed the crimes of arson, robbery, and assault; Pouren and his friends claim that he was a member of a revolutionist body, that in what he did he acted under the orders of his leaders, and that the acts he committed were not for his personal benefit or through personal hatred, but formed part of an organized movement to fight lawless anarchy with lawless revolution. Whether those methods were civilized or right is not the point now under discussion. When the case was heard before Commissioner Shields, through what Mr. Root regards as an error of Pouren's counsel the testimony of several revolutionists to the effect that Pouren was acting with them for a common purpose was not presented. To remedy this error Mr. Root directed a new hearing to be had before Commissioner Shields. The counsel for the Russian Government would, of course, at the new hearing have had an opportunity to cross-examine the new witnesses and introduce contradicting testimony. But they objected to any new testimony and denied the jurisdiction of Commissioner Shields to take it. Thereupon Mr. Root formally declined to issue a warrant of extradition, saying: "As I do not deem it suitable to discuss with that Government this purely technical question of international procedure, I shall obviate the necessity of further proceedings in the Circuit Court and avoid the course to which the demanding Government objects by dismissing the present proceeding, without prejudice to the right of the demanding Government to initiate a new proceeding in which the Commissioner will have undoubted jurisdiction to take the evidence."

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The Night Riders

Two men, well-to-do lawyers, connected with a land company and a fishing club in Tennessee, made a trip last week to look after some property that they owned in the region of Walnut Log. One of them is dead; the other escaped death only by a narrow margin. The people of the neighborhood had been roused by the action of the land company in securing exclusive fishing rights. These people had fished and hunted without interference until the company had secured injunctions. They regarded the company and the club as their enemies, undertaking to deprive them of their means of livelihood. The court had held that fishermen must sell their catches to a fish company which had leased the fishing rights from the land company, and the people resented this limitation upon their hitherto unrestricted occupation. The judge who passed upon the lease has been shot at, and, fearing assassination, is said never to sleep at home. Acts of violence have been committed. The climax came when the two lawyers were set upon at midnight by an armed body of men. One of them was hanged to a tree and his body riddled with bullets; the other, in spite of his seventy years, escaped by a ruse, and was rescued after thirty-six hours in a swamp. This is the latest and most dramatic outrage committed by what are called "night riders." Not long ago a crowd of these lawless cowards, in revenge for some act which had roused their unrestrained indignation, attacked a man in his house and in cold blood killed him, his wife, and his two children. This happened in Kentucky. Because of discontent with prices

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and conditions of the market, night riders have been burning cotton gins in Georgia and in Missouri. Indeed, night riders are becoming a menace throughout many parts of the South. One sheriff in Arkansas and another in South Carolina have won honor for themselves and their community by facing mobs of night riders and upholding in their persons the majesty of the law. The night riders first made their conspicuous appearance in the tobacco fields of Kentucky, fighting with vengeful and cowardly violence the Tobacco Trust and the growers who dealt with the Trust. The example of these Kentucky night riders has now, as we have said, extended to the growers of cotton and even to the fishermen and pot-hunters of the mountains. Civilization is at an end in a democratic community when the masses of the people in that community become imbued with the notion that the way to cure wrong or to secure redress is by private war and assassination. Those people of the South who care most for the good name of the South are most keenly aware of this. Governor Patterson, of Tennessee, has expressed the hope that the Governors of Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama may join with Governor Willson, of Kentucky, Governor Pindall, of Arkansas, and himself, representing the States most acutely suffering from this evil, in a conference to decide upon an effective plan of action. What the people of these States need is not criticism, but the sort of sympathy that will hearten those officials who, at no small risk and with a lively sense of responsibility for the lives of citizens, are undertaking to withstand these ignorant and dangerous enemies to order and popular liberty.

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Industrial Distress in England

Not since 1893 has distress in the urban centers of England, due to lack of employment, been so aggravated as it threatens to be during the winter of 1908–9. Most of the larger towns in the Midlands and the North of England and Scotland have been suffering from depression in trade since the early months of the summer; and already, long before real winter weather has set in, they have been confronting the unemployed problem and the suffering that lack of work entails. Glasgow was the first city to suffer from the depression in the iron and steel and ship-building trades, and from the effect that lack of business in its staple industries had on nearly all the other trades and industries. The unemployed in Glasgow were formed into some loose kind of organization, and soon made their condition known to the City Council. Relief work in developing park land and other real estate in the hands of the municipality was begun with little delay; and there were generous responses to appeals for funds, out of which, in the closing days of October, three thousand families were being maintained. Manchester was soon undergoing the same experience, and it set about meeting the emergency by similar methods. Leeds and Bradford, in Yorkshire, were next confronted with the same problems; and to-day there are few large cities in England where the most urgent question before the municipal authorities is not the relief of distress due to unemployment. Skilled artisans and trade unionists figure largely in the unemployed returns; nine per cent of the trade unionists are out of work, but, as is always the case in these industrial crises, the larger number of the unemployed are general laborers, men who in regular work seldom earn more than five dollars a week, and who are quite unable out of these earnings to make provision for sickness or unemployment. In London every winter brings a problem which grows out of the enormous number of men who have learned no trade, and who are mostly dependent on more or less casual work as laborers. This autumn this problem is more acute than in any year for many years past; and, as one of its symptoms, there have been demonstrations of the unemployed in Trafalgar Square which in their threatening character recall the demonstrations of the unemployed in the early winter of 1885, which led to the indictment of Mr. John Burns and Mr. Cunninghame Graham at the Central Criminal Court. This year Mr. Burns is President of the Local Government

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Board, the State Department that oversees the administration of the poor law and of municipal government; while Mr. Graham, no longer of the House of Commons, is acting as the spokesman of the unemployed of Glasgow in their interviews with the City Council. Twenty years ago the poor law guardians were the local authorities to whom the unemployed had to turn in seasons of exceptional distress. To-day, in the centers where the unemployed are organized and have recognized leaders, the poor law guardians are generally ignored. Individual men and women who are in need of food and shelter still apply to them; but the case of the unemployed who are organized is that they need work and not poor law relief with the civil disabilities that are attendant on it.

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Government Action

Three years ago the Balfour Government realized this newer attitude towards the poor law at times of general depression. It then enacted the Unemployed Workmen's Act of 1905. Under this measure a central committee for dealing with distress due to trade depression was organized in London, and in association with it are distress committees in the urban centers where there are large numbers of industrial workers. The local committees are organized by the municipal councils, and are practically as much a part of the municipal council as the sanitary committee or the committee in charge of the operation of the municipal tramways. The work of the local committee is to ascertain the number of men and women out of work, and to aid them in finding work. Under certain well-defined conditions it may organize relief works; but the Act of 1905 expressly stipulates that money expended in finding temporary work for the unemployed shall not in any year exceed the sum that would be raised by a halfpenny tax on the assessed rental value of the property in the municipal area. This is smaller than the tax that municipalities are permitted to levy for the maintenance of public libraries; and it is because the Act of 1905 so restricts the spending power of distress committees on relief works that in Glasgow and Manchester the Lord Mayors have had to appeal for private subscriptions to cope with the distress arising from unemployment. In other cities the Councils are obtaining special authority from the Local Government Board to raise loans to undertake municipal improvements on which the unemployed may be set to work; and grants are being made to some municipalities by the Central Relief Committee from a fund placed at its disposal by Parliament. Various estimates of the number of people out of employment have been made. It has been placed as high as a million and a half. But, without accepting this estimate, it is unfortunately only too true that distress due to depression in industry in England is more widespread than at any time since the long-continued depression that followed the Baring crisis in 1890. A lockout in the cotton trade in Lancashire, due to the refusal of the employees to accept a reduction of five per cent in wages, has added from 130,000 to 150,000 to the number of unemployed in that great industrial county. Several of the larger railway companies have been reducing their operating staffs and cutting down the wages of the men in several grades of the service. England is obviously facing a black winter—a fact which, as might be expected, is having its influence on politics. The tariff reformers are insisting that England can permanently solve the unemployment problem only by going on a protective basis. The Socialists are pointing to the hundreds of thousands of men and women out of work through no fault of their own, and to the social demoralization that follows in the train of unemployment, and are maintaining that present conditions make good the case for the Right to Work Bill which the Socialist members of the House of Commons unsuccessfully sought to push through Parliament early in the session of 1908. The present winter session of Parliament was called to enable the Government to carry the Licensing Bill and the Education Bill. Government, by a motion carried at the end of the summer session, is in possession of all the time

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of the House of Commons. Private members can have no opportunity to raise emergency questions except by moving the adjournment of the House; but it is inconceivable that the session will progress far without some debate on the unemployment problem or some statement from the Government as to what help it will afford in the present industrial crisis.

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A Colossal Official Thief

Although Denmark has long been under the rule of one of the most tactful and thoroughly trained royal families in Europe, and Copenhagen has been a kind of school for the education of princes, Denmark itself is radically democratic, and the Ministry is made up almost entirely from the non-aristocratic classes. Peter A. Alberti, who has been recently driven from the position of Prime Minister by the discovery of peculations amounting to more than seven million dollars, grew up in a small village on the island of Zeeland, where his early youth appears to have been conspicuous chiefly for cruelty to animals. At the University of Copenhagen Alberti attained an unenviable eminence of unpopularity with his fellow-students on account of his selfishness and intolerable egotism. His ability, however, was already conspicuous, and at the age of twenty-one he was called to the bar and began practicing in the courts of justice, being admitted to the Supreme Court of the country at the age of twenty-five, a distinction which, according to a correspondent of the Springfield Republican, is rarely achieved by men under forty. For the next ten years his life was notable for energy, audacity, and the wildest forms of dissipation. His wife brought him a considerable fortune, but in a few years was compelled to divorce him. At the age of thirty-five he became the manager of the Zeeland Peasants' Savings Bank, and a little later established the Zeeland Fire Insurance Company, which was intended to extend the popularity of fire insurance among the peasant classes. Later he founded the Danish Farmers' Syndicate, and his energy and business ability, with his large opportunities, soon made him the most important figure in the industrial and commercial life of Denmark. At the age of forty one he became a member of the Danish Parliament, attaching himself to the Radical party, and developed a power of oratory on a level with his remarkable gifts in other directions. When the first Liberal Ministry that Denmark had known came into power, Alberti was made Minister of Justice, and promptly began to use his financial power and his immense influence in the commercial world to supply himself with funds for great extravagance of living. He was not only supreme director of the savings bank, the insurance company, and the farmers' association, but he took control of several other syndicates, governing them arbitrarily.

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The Crash

Then began the falsification of the books of the companies and institutions. Alberti was now ranked as one of the richest men of the country, and lived like a member of the royal family in the palace of an extinct noble family. He bought one of the leading Danish papers, and his house became a gathering-place for thinkers, financiers, young men and women of ability, who wanted to get on in public or business life. In his case, as in the case of Madame Humbert and Mrs. Chadwick, one fraud led to another, until Alberti was the center of an enormous concentric circle of deceptions and was preying upon the entire community and duping men who had been regarded as having the shrewdest business ability. Probably never in the history of the world has the falsification of books of account been carried on on so great a scale. His last stroke was borrowing $500,000 from the Government for the Zeeland Savings Bank, which was loaned on the most uncertain security, and every dollar of which he pocketed. A few months ago a Copenhagen newspaper began to attack the political morality and financial soundness of Alberti's position, acting upon the information of one of his women clerks whom he had betrayed. Alberti withdrew from the Cabinet, ostensibly

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to give himself wholly to the welfare of his enterprises, but really to make a desperate effort to cover his frauds. He retired with official honor; but an avalanche was impending over him, and the first attack was a signal for a tremendous crash; and not long after, the former Minister and millionaire, who had been the foremost man in Denmark, walked into the police station in Copenhagen and lodged an accusation of fraud against himself. The story was so incredible that the police telephoned for a physician, thinking he was insane. He is now awaiting trial. The reaction in Denmark is naturally intense. A popular idol has suddenly been transformed into a public thief; a man universally trusted by the whole nation, from the peasants to the King, suddenly stands forth as a violator of every trust. All this happened under a moderate monarchical government, among a people of economical habits!

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The Lake Mohonk Conference

If one were asked last week under what single roof in the United States was concentrated the most information in reference to the present condition and needs of the Indian, the Alaskan, the Filipino, the Hawaiian, and the Porto Rican, or where were gathered the largest number of eminent experts and authorities as to the best measures to be taken for the development and advancement of our dependent peoples, the answer would have been, at the Mohonk Conference, held, under the invitation of Mr. Albert K. Smiley, at the Lake Mohonk House, Ulster County, New York. While the needs of the Indian have for a quarter of a century furnished the historic pivot for this Conference, its circuit of discussion now takes in all the dependent races we have named. In no respect has the administration of Mr. F. E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, been more successful than in finding the thing to be done and the right person to do it. A picturesque variety was given to the opening day by graphic descriptions of workers from the field of what is going on in industrial and art education, the fight with tuberculosis, and the suppression of the liquor traffic. Women missionaries have long taught in Indian schools and fought the liquor traffic on moral grounds, but the people of San Bernardino, California, a short time ago got a new idea of what a moral and legal dynamo a woman may be when Miss Clara D. True, Indian Agent, appeared at the jail with a motley crowd of seventeen men she had arrested, with the aid of two Indian officers, for violating the liquor law, afterwards securing a conviction in every case. She has had the support of the better white people of the district, who have determined to give the Indian a square deal, by backing up the officers who have the Indian in charge. While there is still need of protesting, in a few cases, against the robbery of the Indians' land, the new appeal of the intelligent workers of the Indian Bureau is, Do not rob the Indian of the spur of necessity. The Conference warmly commended the policy of the Indian Bureau which puts emphasis on the education of Indian youth near their own homes, and the closing of the non-reservation schools, or the modification of their courses of study so as to admit white pupils and ultimately bring these institutions under the control of the States in which they are located. For Alaska, which is under the Education Department and not under the Indian Bureau, there are needed larger appropriations for educational and sanitary work, and the execution of more effective laws for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

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The Dependencies

In no respect was the tone of the Conference more certain than in relation to the Philippines. Perfect unanimity reigned as to the unselfish spirit in which our work should be done in the islands. "We are to put them," says the platform, "in the way of receiving every opportunity for justice and liberty that we possess, that they may share with us the rights of full self-government.' The Conference repeated and emphasized the urgent request of the Philippine Commission and the Secretary of War that tariff relief be given to them such as has been given to Porto

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Rico, declaring that "the refusal to do so is selfish and unjust." The immediate needs of Hawaii are some Congressional legislation which shall relieve it of the disadvantages of the Coastwise Shipping Act, under which Americans who wish to sail to the United States are obliged to take an American vessel or pay a fine of two hundred dollars. The present immigration laws also prevent Hawaii from promoting European immigration, which it is desirable to increase. The Porto Ricans are asking for full American citizenship, but there are those who maintain that this would carry with it the formation of a Territorial government and that that would be undesirable. Porto Rico needs the extension of the forestry service, and aid or direction in some public project of irrigation. A notable feature of work in all the dependencies is in the direction of sanitary reform. Porto Rico has had the honor of making, through a combination of native and American physicians, an important contribution to medical science in discovering the cause and cure of tropical anæmia. During the last year 85,000 cures were effected, and the whole physical standard of the community has been raised. The Porto Rican treatment is now being adopted in the Southern States, in India and South Africa. Dr. Fernando Calderon, Professor in the Filipino Medical School, made a deep impression by his statement that sixty per cent of the deaths of natives were of infants under five years of age, and described the efforts made to teach mothers how to care for their children. With characteristic sympathy, Mr. Albert K. Smiley at once started a subscription paper for this laudable object.

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Charity Problems

What modern organization has effected for armies, for trade unions, for missions, for commerce and industry, it has effected in the realm of philanthropy. Unorganized charity is wasteful, competitive, and inefficient. Local societies have now become associated and co-operative. Two National deliberative bodies, the National Conference of Charities and Correction and the American Prison Association, have brought together annually in conference charity leaders and workers from all parts of the United States and from Canada, and the proceedings of these bodies have furnished an invaluable library of philanthropic literature. These National bodies, however, have been primarily for conference, not for action. An organization midway between the local association and the National has been needed which should combine features of both, the exchange of opinion and experience on the one hand, and union for effective action on the other. This has been found in the organization of State conferences which have now been formed in many of the Northern States. Another reason for their existence is that many of our charity problems are much too large for local treatment, while the political constitution of our country prevents them from becoming National problems; they are therefore essentially State problems. So far as public authority or resource must be exerted in charitable or correctional matters, it is evident that State control must take the place of local control. This has already been effected in a number of States in relation to public health and the care of the insane. Local boards of health are necessary and useful, but contagion does not respect county lines, and State boards of health are absolutely necessary for State protection. The taking of the insane from local almshouses and from jails and placing them under State control is a wise and beneficent reform effected in a number of States, and it is only a question of time when the control and treatment of all offenders against the law will be taken out of the hands of county officials and become a recognized function of the State. The organization of State Conferences of Charity and Correction helps the development of the State point of view and also furnishes machinery through which reforms may be accomplished by legislative action.

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What the States are Doing

The Pacific Coast has followed the lead of Eastern and Middle West States in this matter, and three Conferences have just been held in

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successive weeks in California, Washington, and Oregon. A representative of The Outlook has attended all of these Conferences and has also visited some of the most representative local and State institutions on the Pacific Coast from the Mexican line to British Columbia. The California Conference, held at Oakland, was another proof of the resiliency and vitality of San Francisco and neighboring cities in recovering from the shock and disaster of earthquake and flame. It is but two years since this problem absorbed all others; but it is now so completely a thing of the past that at the Oakland Conference there was hardly a reference to it even as a matter of history, and no time was devoted to self-congratulation. The face of the Conference was set resolutely toward the future. Child-saving through playgrounds, children's courts, and child labor laws received much attention, and a strenuous effort will be made to secure the establishment by the next Legislature of a State reformatory organized on lines similar to those of New York, Massachusetts, and other States. The new cell blocks to be built at San Quentin and Folsom, the State prisons, while relieving the congestion, will not take the place of an effective reformatory, such as those of Elmira, New York, Concord, Massachusetts, and Mansfield, Ohio. California is putting itself abreast of modern progress in the treatment of the insane by building not far from Folsom a new institution, with ample grounds, for the criminal insane. Washington is alive to the same need, and the report of a commission on the subject which has just been made recommending the building of such an institution will, it is hoped, command a legislative appropriation. Oregon is taking steps to prevent the detention of insane persons in county jails pending their commitment to the State asylum at Salem. While all three of the Pacific Coast States have adopted a system of parole for prisoners, and children's courts are in effective operation, no one of these States has adopted the probation system for adult offenders, the value of which to the State and to the offender has been demonstrated in Massachusetts for more than twenty-five years, and for the last eight years in New York. No model jail has been developed on the Pacific Coast, and the worst features of the jails of the older States have been copied. It is Cleveland that is showing the more excellent way by getting its correctional institutions out of the city limits, with ample provision for light, air, and labor in the country.

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The Funeral of Bishop Potter

Wednesday of last week was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of Bishop Potter in Grace Church, New York City; on that day and in Grace Church took place, also, his funeral—a service strikingly impressive in its simplicity, dignity, and beauty. A half-dozen familiar and inspiring hymns were sung by a choir whose voices chorded exquisitely with the organ, the harp, and the 'cello; and perhaps no person present ever heard the religious part of the service more beautifully rendered. The procession of clergy included more than five hundred men. There were eighteen bishops in the chancel, most of whom stood in close personal relations to Bishop Potter. The men who had the honor of acting as bearers were among the foremost in the city; and the church was crowded with a great congregation representing all the best elements of municipal life. The character of the congregation bore eloquent witness to the fact that Bishop Potter was not only an ecclesiastic of great position and influence, but a great citizen, identified with many organizations dealing with the higher life of the city. It bore testimony also to the breadth of Bishop Potter's sympathies and the largeness of his spirit. He was a Catholic in the real sense of a much-abused word. Among those who came to express the honor in which they held him were Rabbis of Jewish faith, leading clergymen of Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and other churches, Archimandrite Nicholas Hovitzky, of the Russian Orthodox Cathedral of St. Nicholas, and H. H. Topakyan, representing the Protestant Persian, Greek, and Armenian Churches. The black pall over the casket bore the words, "It is sown in weakness, it is raised in power;" and two

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great palm leaves lay on the pall. The service was conducted by the venerable Bishop Hare, of South Dakota, Bishop Lawrence, Bishop Mackay-Smith, Bishop McVickar, and Bishop Greer, who, by the death of Bishop Potter, becomes Bishop of the Diocese. Later in the day the body was interred in the crypt under the altar of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the first interment made in the great structure which will be a monument to Bishop Potter's leadership, courage, and far-seeing provision for the religious life of New York. From the beginning he interpreted the cathedral idea in terms of practical service, putting aside an endowment fund as rapidly as he secured money for the purposes of building, with the resolute determination to create a cathedral which should be great not only in its structure, but also in its multiform activities.

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Forest Fires

The extent of forest fires during the past season has been appalling. Even in such well-settled States as Michigan we have had accounts of passenger trains with their human freight just escaping from total destruction, and in one notable case there, to the horrors of a railway accident were added the ghastly details of men and women burned alive, not from fire from the wreck, but from the surrounding trees. The list of fatalities is small, however, considering the extent of the fires. It is believed that the cost in property of State and privately owned forests will amount to a hundred million dollars. In the National Forests, however, administered by the Federal Government, it is doubted whether the cost of destruction will exceed a million dollars. Even with large allowance for the difference between the two domains, such an evidence of the value of intelligent fire control is impressive, and is a strong argument for the National Forest Service. The lane system, providing lanes from thirty to one hundred and fifty feet wide, especially where railways traverse the forest, is now more than ever necessary. Such lanes might not prevent the extent of the fiercest conflagrations. But they would check the small ones from becoming great, and be it remembered that every great fire originated in a small one. The wisdom of the ages, as seen in the forest lanes of Switzerland, Austria, and Germany, is as applicable here as there. Furthermore, there must be an increase in the patrol of State and privately owned forests. The interest on a small part of the loss in some States would have paid for an adequate patrol to report fires, if not, indeed, to check them outright. Finally, laws must be passed compelling timber and railway companies to protect the forest from the danger of fire, the first by gathering up their brush, and the second by the increased use of oil for locomotive fuel, thus avoiding the sparks from the engines which are the causes of most forest fires. Some private owners of valuable forests through which a railway runs have for some time kept men armed with shovels stationed along the track to look out for fires, and, when they have found them, to strew sand. At this season of the year the many hunters now in the forests are also sources of anxiety rather than of protection.

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Education in Art

Following the excellent example of the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston, and the American Museum of Natural History of New York City, the Metropolitan Museum of Art has now appointed a "special guide." This person, a lady, is prepared to show the collections to any one. To the members of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and to teachers and pupils in the public school her service will be free. To all others the charge of twenty-five cents a person will be made, with a minimum charge of one dollar an hour. The innovation is what might be expected from the new management, which has already done much to popularize the Museum's collections. The expert guidance now offered must result in making the Museum more than ever a means of education, not only to the citizens of the metropolis, but to the sightseers from the whole country. Many a timid sightseer is kept from visiting, or at least from adequately visiting, the galleries of Europe and America simply because he does not know how to recognize quickly the

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objects on which to concentrate his time. Even if he have the ability to recognize them, he may not know where to find them. It is thus fortunate for all such that the directors of the Metropolitan Museum have now met a long-felt want.

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The Political Campaign

IV—The Personal Issue

The Outlook did not share in the epidemic of hysteria which swept over the Eastern States in 1896 on the nomination of Mr. Bryan upon his somewhat hysterical platform: "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." It opposed, vigorously, his election; it affirmed that free silver would aggravate the ills which Mr. Bryan thought it would cure. But it did not impugn his motives nor assail his character. Nor shall I in this article be wanting in the respect which is due to a man who eight years ago represented the aspirations of over six millions of Americans, and still represents probably at least an equal number. I do not mean to say anything in this article which courtesy would forbid me from saying in Mr. Bryan's presence. But the question which we are to decide in this campaign is, practically, To which of two persons will we intrust the responsibilities of the Presidency for the next four years? and to decide that question wisely we must compare their respective qualifications for the office.

What, then, are the qualities most needed in the President of the United States?

The President is the Chief Executive: "a reduced and improved copy of the English King," says Mr. Bryce; "has the powers of a Constitutional British King," says Professor Stimson, "except in so far as those powers are taken from him in other parts of the Constitution and entrusted to other bodies." He is the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and, though he cannot declare war, he can easily involve the Nation in a war which Congress will be powerless to prevent. Upon him primarily and upon his appointees depends the effective administration of justice by the Federal courts. To him is largely intrusted the administration of the business affairs of the Nation in its Post-Office, Treasury, and Interior Departments and in its lighthouse and quarantine systems, the completion of the Panama Canal, the carrying on of the river and harbor improvements, the forestry service and the irrigation development, in some part the government of our organized Territories, in large part the government of the Dependencies. Upon him devolves the general direction of all international affairs. His power to recommend and to veto legislation makes him much the most influential single figure in the legislative department of government; his power to appoint judges has enabled him at times to exert a far-reaching influence on the judicial history of the Nation, as instanced by Adams's appointment of Marshall, Jackson's appointment of Taney, and Lincoln's appointment of Chase. He has come to be the leader of his party, and, since that is presumptively the dominant party, the leader of the Nation. He thus combines in large degree the powers and dignities divided in Great Britain between the King and the Prime Minister. Such are the powers which, on November third next, the Nation will intrust to either Mr. Bryan or Mr. Taft. The personal issue is, Which of the two, by temperament, equipment, and experience, is the better fitted to fulfill this charge?

What, then, are the qualities pre-eminently needed in such an official?

First, of course, he must be "fighting honest." He must hate all lies and all liars, all thievery and all thieves; he must hate the false pretense of patriotism put on to hide a passion of self-seeking; he must abhor that which is evil. It is not enough that he is personally honest. "No President," says Mr. Bryce, "has ever been charged with pecuniary corruption." But pecuniary corruption has crept into the Federal administration under personally honest Presidents. He, therefore, must be a good judge of men.

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He must have both the skill to discern unscrupulous self-seekers and the moral strength to resist the strong and sometimes plausible arguments for their appointment. He should have acquaintance with all sections of the country and with the needs and demands of all classes, that he may fairly and adequately represent them all. He should be neither Northern nor Southern, Eastern nor Western, in his sympathies; neither the representative of labor nor of capital. It is of pre-eminent importance that his training shall not have made him an instinctive advocate of special interests. It is desirable that he should know something of foreign countries as well as of his own, and something of financial and judicial as well as of political problems: desirable but not essential, because he can select Cabinet officers who may make up for his deficiencies in these respects. He must have a genius for hard work, ability to despatch business, a mind which sees affairs in their just proportions and is therefore able to lay off upon others not only the administration of details, but also the determination of subordinate questions. He must have a coherent mind; a grasp of great principles; an understanding of past history that he may understand present events and future prospects. Only thus will he be able to work toward a predetermined end, as Bismarck toward a united Germany, Gladstone toward an emancipated England, Lincoln toward nationalism and liberty. He must be neither a timid trimmer, a political opportunist, nor a man of merely ingenious devices. Finally, "he should be in the prime of years, health, and vigor." The tragic death of the first Harrison, the political corruption which, despite Grant's unquestioned integrity, dishonored his second term, the ineffective opportunism of Millard Fillmore's administration and the lamentable vacillation of Buchanan's, contrasted with the vigor of Jackson's and the courage of Lincoln's, illustrate these principles.

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft both possess some of these qualities. Both are in the prime of years, health, and vigor. Both are fighting honest. Both are measurably familiar with the whole country and with all classes in the country. Both would aim to be representative of neither section nor class, but of the whole Nation. Both have a knowledge of foreign countries; Mr. Bryan by his journey round the world, Mr. Taft both by his journeys and by his conduct of delicate and difficult diplomatic negotiations.

Here the parallel ceases. In temperament, equipment, and training they are radically different.

Mr. Bryan has the oratorical temperament. That temperament Mr. Gladstone thus defines:

> The work of the orator, from its very inception, is inextricably mixed up with practice. It is cast in the mold offered to him by the mind of his hearers. It is an influence principally received from his audience (so to speak) in vapor, which he pours back upon them in a flood. The sympathy and conscience of his time is, with his own mind, joint parent of the work. He cannot follow nor frame ideals; his choice is to be what his age will have him, what it requires in order to be moved by him, or else not to be at all.[1]

This seems to me an admirable characterization of Mr. Bryan. It explains the hold he has had upon the American people. He is the articulate expression of an inarticulate unrest; a voice of his time speaking to his time; the interpretation of many millions of people crying out against the concentration of wealth and the consequent perils to the Republic from a growing plutocracy. He has received from his audience in vapor what he has poured back in a flood. But he has not been able either to follow or to frame ideals. Neither the free silver which he prescribed in 1896, nor the anti-imperialism which he prescribed in 1900, nor the guarantee of bank deposits which he prescribes in 1908, affords any remedy for evils produced by a combination of religious, educational, industrial, and political causes. He has politics but no policy, devices more or less skillfully conceived to meet the popular desires, but no programme adequate to provide for the Nation's need. He is what his age requires him in order to be moved by him. Such men are needed. Such a man was needed at the close of the nineteenth century. But it needs

[1] W. E. Gladstone: Homeric Studies, Vol. III. Quoted in Morley's Life of Gladstone, Vol. I, p. 191.

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him in the pulpit, or on the lecture platform, or in Congress, or in the editor's chair. It does not need him as the chief executive of the Nation. His is the temperament, not of an executive, but of an orator.

On the other hand, it is said—and I think with truth—that Mr. Taft is not an orator. His is not the oratorical temperament. He does not captivate his audience, because his audience does not captivate him. He does not interpret them to themselves, and I doubt whether he desires to do so. As a speaker he is a teacher, not an orator. Mr. Bryan asks naïvely, Will Mr. Taft speak against guarantee of bank deposits in the State where such guarantee has been adopted as a plank in the Republican platform? That is just the State in which Mr. Taft declares most vigorously and effectively his opposition to that policy. It is said that Mr. Taft is not a good vote-getter. I suspect that in that statement there is also truth. He is a conviction-getter. It was characteristic of him to speak against universal suffrage to an audience of colored people at Tuskegee; against the immediate independence of the Filipinos in Boston, the cradle of anti-imperialism; against ring rule in the Republican ring-ruled city of Cincinnati; and in favor of maintaining the power of the courts to grant injunctions to audiences of laboring men supposed to be opposed to the continuance of that power. His temperament leads him, not to interpret the age to itself, but to bring to the age remedies for the disorders of which it complains, and to show the age the inadequacy of panaceas which it is eager to accept. In short, Mr. Bryan has the temperament of the orator; Mr. Taft has the temperament of the statesman.

These two men are as different in equipment as they are in temperament. There is nothing in Mr. Bryan's history to show that he has remarkable ability for the transaction of public business; nothing to indicate that he is a good judge of men, and some recent events indicate the reverse; nothing to indicate that he would gather about him the advisers he needs, some reason to fear that the men would gather about him who hope to use him. Mr. Taft's genius for affairs is not only attested by the men who know him best, but is proved by the record of his achievements. Prophets of evil declared that the Filipinos must remain for an indefinite period under military rule. In an incredibly short time, under Mr. Taft's administration, a civil government was organized, a school system established, local self-governments set in operation, an insular Assembly convened. The perplexing land friar problem was solved without cost to either the people of the islands or the people of the United States, in a manner which protects all rights and proves equally satisfactory to Filipino and American, Roman Catholic and Protestant, former landowners and future agriculturists. Work halted at Panama and the problems of organization were unsolved. Mr. Taft went there. Presently the Government became its own contractor, the health conditions were improved, a spirit of courage and hope quickened the lagging industry, and already an early date for the completion of the work is foretold. Cuba appeared to be on the eve of a revolution. Mr. Taft went to Cuba, studied the conditions, picked out the man to mend them, and, at least for the time, order was restored, with good hopes of an abiding peace. There is no better test of ability for future work than ability proved by similar work accomplished. Applying this test, I doubt whether any man has ever been called to the Presidency better equipped for the public service than Mr. Taft has proved himself to be.

This history of achievements, done so quietly that thousands of American voters do not realize that they have been done at all, constitutes not less the history of a remarkable training for the Presidency. Mr. Bryan has taken advantage of his temperament and his native equipment, and has made of himself an orator of recognized ability. He is said to be the most popular lecturer in the United States. He is one of the most popular preachers. There are few men who could hold a surfeited New York audience for an hour and forty minutes, as he did last winter in Carnegie Hall

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by a purely religious address. But I am not aware that he has had any training in the practical conduct of public business. Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt, all had apprenticeship in important public offices; and Mr. Taft has been in continuous training for the administration of public business almost ever since he was admitted to the bar in 1880. I am not aware that Mr. Bryan has had any such training, beyond his short term of service in the House of Representatives. If he is prepared for the complex and laborious duties of the Presidency, it must be rather by native genius than by any previous practical experience. If he should, on election, proceed to carry out the opinion attributed to him on excellent authority, "I believe that the offices should be divided among the parties in proportion to their political strength," it is to me appalling to think what confusion would be introduced into the Civil Service, so carefully built up by his predecessors in office, both Democratic and Republican.

I have tried in these four articles to define clearly and fairly the issues between the two great parties in this campaign. I cannot expect that my Democratic readers will agree with my definitions, but I can hope that they may welcome those definitions as giving them one citizen's point of view. I hope to see Mr. Taft elected because I believe his election will insure the vigorous prosecution of all lawbreakers, whether political or commercial, which his defeat would necessarily delay for a considerable time; because I am an Industrial Democrat and I believe his election would promote the further advance of an evolution which will eventually bring our industrial institutions into harmony with our political, educational, and religious institutions; because I am a Federalist, and believe that the chief peril to this country lies, not in a strong government, but in a government not strong enough to control the lawless forces which threaten popular rights and popular welfare; and because a review of their past history seems to me to demonstrate that by temperament, equipment, and training Mr. Taft is peculiarly fitted for the Presidency and Mr. Bryan is fitted for a very different kind of service..

LYMAN ABBOTT.

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An American Humanist

Charles Eliot Norton, who died last week in the house in which he was born in Cambridge, and of whom one of his few surviving contemporaries draws a charming portrait on another page, was a man of distinction in every sense of the word. He was not only known by all Americans who care for literature and art and the knowledge which finds its source and inspiration in them, but his tastes, his intelligence, and his culture had a rare quality of maturity and ripeness. His mind had an atmosphere which the highly specialized and scientific training of the last thirty years very rarely creates. The landscape of scholarship to-day lies for the most part in a high, clear light, from which elusive and mysterious effects have vanished. Mr. Norton was steeped from his youth up in the studies which deal directly with the highest expressions of the human spirit; with poetry, art, the foremost works of literature, with history as it makes itself the recorder of civilization: "the good old cause of civilization—the cause which is always defeated, but always after defeat taking a more advanced position than before." His learning was a part of his mind; the rawness and crudity of some contemporary men of learning were not only foreign to him but impossible to men of his training. For he was as distinctly a Humanist in his time and place as was Petrarch in the early morning of the Renaissance. He was not a collector of facts, but a discerner of the human spirit behind the vast phenomena of its expression, a translator of the one great unifying disclosure out of the dialects of the various crafts into the universal language of art.

Years ago a friend found him one summer evening, in his library at Ashfield, encompassed by books lying open

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on chairs, table, and floor. Mr. Lowell was with him. "You know," he said, after welcoming his visitor, "that Dante chose his words more carefully than any other man who has written. There is but one equivalent for Dante's word. Mr. Lowell and I have been quarreling for years about an adjective; we're still at it." Mr. Norton's scholarship was as exact and accurate as if he had been a scientist; but it was saturated with the sense of personality, of emotion, of genius, of the movement of life behind it. For this reason he was an ideal translator. In the introduction to his prose translation of "The Divine Comedy" he wrote these significant words: "Of the charm, of the power of the poem such a translation can give but an inadequate suggestion; the musical bond was its essence, and the loss of the musical bond is the loss of the beauty to which form and substance mutually contributed, and in which they were both alike harmonized and sublimated. The rhythmic life of the original is its vital spirit, and the translation losing this vital spirit is at best as the dull plaster cast to the living marble or the breathing bronze." Mr. Norton had the exact knowledge which is the beginning of scholarship, and he had also the feeling for the "musical bond," the sense of the vital spirit, the discrimination of the creative genius, which is its end.

In an age of action and a generation of men and women eager and tireless in the works of the hand, Mr. Norton was pre-eminently a critic. His attitude towards life was that of a disinterested spectator, and, later, of a judge with a leaning towards severity. He knew the best that had been thought and said in the world; the standards and practice of the ages of art were familiar and dear to him; he hated the modern ugliness and abhorred the haste and heedlessness of much modern activity; he missed the old refinements which were the flowering of a quieter and more meditative age, and the regard for the things of the mind which was perhaps not greater but certainly more dominant in less excited and rushing periods than the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century. The foam and froth of the democratic movement disconcerted and disturbed him; and the sham and insincerity of a good deal of the flattery of the People since the People became King were as hateful to him as the sycophancy of the older courtiers to the older sovereigns; with the advantage on the side of the older courtiers that they had better manners and did not pose as disinterested servants of humanity. Mr. Norton was often a caustic critic of contemporary art, manners, and morals; this freedom of speech did not always conduce to popularity, but it was a real service in a community which is in great confusion of mind about art, manners, and morals, and in sore need of sharp definition, uncompromising loyalty to aims and forms which are for the moment out of date, and of the order, restraint, and subordination which are the substance of art and morals alike.

His sterling intellectual integrity and outspoken indifference to the taste of the hour, combined with the rich atmosphere of Mr. Norton's mind and the charm of his speech, his gentleness and courtesy, made him an inspiring teacher; and there are scores of men in all parts of the country who will feel his going out of life as the passing of something vital and beautiful from the world.

For Mr. Norton carried the air of greatness with him. He had been the friend of a whole generation of men of the highest distinction on both sides of the Atlantic. Ruskin's tribute to his charm has become one of the classic pictures of radiant and gifted youth. From his childhood he had lived with the best in thought and act, and that high companionship with Homer and Dante and the creative spirits, humanized by companionship with Carlyle, Ruskin, Lowell, Arnold, Longfellow, and Emerson, gave his mind an aroma, his very presence a suggestion of the finest and most beautiful achievements of civilization. It was the good fortune of the writer of these words to spend the late afternoon and early evening with Mr. Norton preceding the production of "Œdipus Tyrannus," under Mr. Riddle's direction, at Harvard, years ago; and the ease, the light touch of perfect familiarity,

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the charm of diction with which the scholar reproduced the age and environment of the tragedy and set it in its place in Greek life, strikingly brought out that quality of knowledge which makes a man a contemporary of the works and days he has patiently studied.

A man of the critical temper, passing judgment on his own time, will often err through lack of that deeper comprehension which comes from sympathy, that finer divination which is born of love of active association with all sorts and conditions of men. This is the limitation of men of the type of Matthew Arnold and Charles Eliot Norton. They often miss the stirring of great and vital movements, the first rising into light of art in new forms, the advent of forces that are later to carry forward that precious work of civilization which is dear to them. But such men are sorely needed in ages of action; and hard-working, wealth-producing, impetuous, and self-confident America cannot value too highly these monitors of the highest civilization, these witnesses to the nobility of the life of the spirit, to the necessity of a rich, balanced, and harmonious life.

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The Higher Unity

The finer the nature the more credible become the highest hopes of men; faith rests on knowledge, but on the knowledge of the spiritual expert. The vision of divine things is not an emotional ecstasy; it is the clear, penetrating perception of the pure in heart. It is not an easy doctrine that knowledge is a matter of character, and it is often dismissed with contemptuous derision; but it remains true that the reach, scope, and authority of a man's work are conditioned on the man's character, and that no radiancy of genius or skill of hand can conceal the limitations of vision which have their root in limitations of character. Qualifications of the work of highest rank are inevitable in every field of art, and many explanations are made which miss the truth because it is not quite professional to recognize the force of distinctively moral conditions. Such matters are supposed to belong wholly to religion, and art and religion for the moment are hardly on speaking terms. Neither understands the other, and each has its own peculiar form of bigotry, its own special narrowness. The chaos of modern life, so far as that vital unity which makes a creative energy of all the forces of humanity is concerned, is easily explicable when one remembers that religion, science, and art—the trinity of faith, knowledge, and beauty, in whose co-operation the wholeness and happiness of men rest—come together only on the most formal occasions and with a circumspection which shows deep-going suspicion. Religion has an uneasy feeling that science is stealthily trying to undermine the foundations of her temple; and that art is as frail as she is beautiful. Science affects to believe that religion is a blind statue from whom the music that made men strong in the morning of the world has departed; and that art is a siren whose singing makes men forget the reign of law. Art treats religion as a schoolmaster who sets a copy-book before the human spirit and blights its imagination with rigid moral maxims; and shrinks from science as from a hard, dry, unsympathetic maker of maps and manuals. And it is no small part of the present training for these great vocations, which some day will be avocations as well, to keep up these imaginary walls and preserve the imaginary distances that are regarded as necessary to the integrity of these noble and beneficent interests and activities, in which the human spirit expresses itself according to its nature. When the day of reconciliation comes, born of knowledge that follows fast on sympathy and walks with courage, it will be seen that what we call conduct is not a convention of religion, but a fact of science and a law of art; that achievements are measured by the completeness of harmony, knowledge, and skill behind them; that knowledge has other instruments of observation than the intellect; and that beauty passes on into vision only when spiritual purity keeps company with it. This truth of religion is also a truth of psychology, and must be taken into account in any criticism which aims to be fundamental or final.

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The Spectator

The Spectator has been a-campaigning. He happened to fall in with Governor Hughes and his attendant party of secretaries, campaign manager, newspaper men, and photographer, as the little army passed through Albany on its way to invade the enemy's country in the big city. The Spectator was welcomed into the party, and spent half a day and half a night with it. The only stop outside the city was made at Poughkeepsie. This was the home of the Governor's opponent, but the opera-house was filled with what in the reportorial tongue is known as a representative audience. For an hour the Governor spoke, and for sixty minutes the crowd listened intently, marking with approving applause point after point which the speaker made. As the Spectator, from a dark corner where he half faced the audience, watched their absorbed faces, it began to dawn upon him that the average man likes to have his intelligence appealed to. The dawning impression had become a certainty as he left the seventh meeting shortly before midnight.

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At seven-thirty the party gathered at the Hotel Astor for the evening raid. Three automobiles received the party, two great touring-cars the newspaper men, and a black limousine the Governor, his military secretary and his personal attendant, and the representative of the County Committee. Beside the driver sat a police lieutenant, the visible sign of the expedition's freedom from the hampering restrictions of speed laws and traffic regulations. As the trio left the confusion of Longacre Square and turned up Broadway, the advantage of that white cap on the front seat became evident. The three chauffeurs let out link after link, and the flying squadron fled up the broad street, passing trolley-cars, cabs, and law-abiding motor-cars as if they stood still, and weaving intricate and graceful curves about pedestrians frozen into immobility. Twenty, thirty—who knows?—forty miles an hour the squadron flew, and the driving was like the driving of Jehu, the son of Nimshi. But the touch on the wheels was delicate and sure, and the Spectator's heart gradually dropped from his parched mouth to its normal relationship to his fifth rib. He actually began to enjoy it.

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At One Hundred and Fiftieth Street a cheering crowd filled the way. With a graceful sweep the Governor's car parted the throng, and stopped at the curb, head down town. A squad of the Finest swept the crowd out of a narrow lane, and the Governor's party passed into the hall. Out of the touring-cars poured the press-gang. It dashed for the door, the Spectator not the last, but the hall was full, and the police, unable to distinguish reporter from importunate citizen, thrust every one back impartially. From within came a roaring cheer of welcome, but in vain the Fourth Estate stormed the entrance. The New York police are a husky lot, and ill to trifle with, useless to argue with.

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In half an hour the chase was on again, down to Camp Hughes, a circus tent set in a narrow lot on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The managers had learned the lesson, and this time the Governor's party waited until the newspaper men were safely in before leaving its car. The audience was composed of what Kate Douglas Wiggin's delightful Penelope described as "the great American working class, unlimited." But their interest in the Governor's cogent setting forth of the record of his administration and his logical presentation of the basis of his claim for re-election was no less marked than in the more fashionably dressed audience at Poughkeepsie. To be sure, they enjoyed best his epigrammatic phrases: "If you walk in the middle of the road, they'll throw stones at you from both sides. But the middle of the road is where I intend to stay;" "The enemy is shelling us from the woods;" "It's easy to be a candidate, to make all kinds of promises. But it's quite a different thing, after two years of administration, to qualify on your record." They liked, too, his questions, by now oft repeated, but still un-

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answered, to his opponent on the Public Service Commissions and race-track gambling. But his speech was essentially an appeal to reason, warmed by the humanity of red blood and a big heart, and they responded eagerly.

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Again into the saddle (or whatever the automobilic equivalent may be), a brief halt at a little meeting on a side street in the 50's where a negro band valorously raised the roof and a parti-colored audience showed great enthusiasm, then on to the big meeting of the evening. The Grand Central Palace held an enlarged replica of the Poughkeepsie crowd. The Governor was forced to beg their indulgence in abstention from applause to spare his voice and to save the fleeting minutes. Again the reasonable, clear-cut, logical arguments, the frank, straightforward talk, and once more the hearty response.

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Then off to the East Side, down Fourth Avenue and Lafayette Street. At Fourteenth Street a bicycle "cop" leaned against his wheel. The dashing cars electrified him into action, and six blocks further south he drew up alongside, pedaling sturdily, and demanded: "What's all this? Who've you got there?" The irreverent press-gang seemed to enjoy his puzzlement, and let him forge ahead to find out for himself. Gradually he drew up on the leading car, then, as he evidently caught sight of the white badge of the party's protection, sheered off and faded away into the shadows. At Houston Street an Italian meeting in the open air awaited the Governor, and saluted his arrival with salvos of giant crackers and monstrous pin-wheels. Here the Governor addressed himself to local conditions, explaining (but not apologizing for, be it noted) his veto of the bill making Columbus Day a holiday. Plainly his hearers liked his frank explanation, however little they may have liked his action.

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The last meeting was on Grand Street, in a skating rink. The audience was Jewish to a man, young, and intense as the youth of that race so inevitably is. Here the Governor became more colloquial, more human. He talked as man to man, letting the rare humor, which many who do not know him scarcely realize, appear more freely than at any other meeting of the day. But still his appeal was to their reason, and the keen young eyes looked into his with an intentness which showed how the young brains were weighing his logic and finding it good. He said, "I will never sign a bill without knowing it to be right, no matter how popular it may be," and the audience roared approval. But in that audience must have been many to whom the five-cent fare to Coney Island was a live question, and to whom the Governor's veto of that bill had been a personal matter.

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Beneath the windows a Socialist meeting, and a noisy one, was in progress, and when it broke up a riotous (or so it sounded) procession circled the block, it was difficult to believe without malicious intent. But the speaker refused to be worried. Despite the strain upon his voice of five meetings and the weariness of weeks of campaigning, he kept steadily on to his climax:

"I had not expected to be a candidate again. A few months ago I did not believe that I would ever run for Governor again under any circumstances. . . . Now a certain situation has been developed. Those who don't want to be regulated in enterprises which ought to be regulated are in active opposition. Those who don't want truly representative government are in opposition. Those who want to maintain a species of gambling at the expense of the Constitution of the State are very much in opposition. Those who don't want to see liberalized our machinery of party management are in opposition, and I am a candidate and ask for your support because of that opposition."

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As the Spectator took his weary way toward home, he rejoiced at being, as his friends denominate him, "the original Hughes enthusiast," and was very, very glad that he was not a candidate doomed to go on campaigning for two weeks more. Verily, 'tis hard work.

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Public Opinion

A FINANCIER'S RADICAL VIEW

Your recent editorial statement of the "Socialistic" temper as distinct from the "Socialist" partisan spirit was admirable so far as it went. You admitted serious shortcomings in our political conditions which result in the evils that arouse this "Socialistic" temper, but in the judgment of many you fail to follow your admission of the premise to the radical conclusion which the logic of the situation demands.

You have now asked Mr. Stokes to present the argument for the Socialist party in the coming election.[1] He will state why they believe their remedy for the evils should be tried. He will not, I assume, claim, however, any probability of a plurality of votes *now* for their ticket, for in fact their candidate, Mr. Debs, states that their desire is to educate and organize—not desiring to assume responsibility now. There is another argument in favor of voting for Mr. Debs's electoral ticket. Will you give space for a brief summary? It may be called the point of view of the Radical who has not faith in the Socialists' remedy, but agrees with their claim that the great evils now existent are largely due to fundamental errors in our economic system. The Radical political reformer should therefore cast his electoral vote this year with those who make a hopeful protest against the existing system as requiring changes *fundamental* in character. Only one candidate or party makes this protest with the right emphasis, which can come only from a pure and unselfish desire for the public welfare. Mr. Debs most eloquently voices this in his forceful statement made to the brilliant journalist Mr. Lincoln Steffens.

Mr. Bryan asks insistently, "Shall the people rule?" The real question is, "Shall the people be free to labor, live, and develop?"—for then they can rule, but if enslaved by a false economic system so that they merely exist, they cannot be free for any permanent development, either individual or collective. The necessity of the situation and the welfare of a true democracy demand that only one of our preponderant political parties shall be dominated by the non-progressive temper called "conservative"—a temper which will endure existing evils for fear of changes that may disrupt some time-honored conditions. At bottom this temper seems to be based on an undue consideration for 'property rights." It is said that "the right of property" is the basis of all civilization, but surely the ultimate and truly Christian civilization must have its basis in love for men as such. Then and only then will follow a righteous distribution of the property produced by men living as men and *not* merely existing as human machines—practically slaves of a false economic system. This problem of the righteous distribution of the wealth produced must now be dealt with in such radical fashion as to make some fundamental changes in our economic system. The question is forced to the front by the present industrial depression, which may be properly called world-wide. The fact that it was suddenly precipitated at the height of a so-called period of prosperity, when the production of wealth of every kind was at its greatest volume, throws a lurid light on its relation to our economic system. The periodic recurrence of panics is an indictment of our civilization as regards both its intelligence and its morals.

What remedy is proposed by the Republican party, which has been in responsible power for three-quarters of the last half-century? Their proposals are all so superficial as scarcely to deserve to be called "remedies." Foremost they put the promise to continue their future efforts to punish individuals and corporations who are themselves victims of the false economic system. They are put in the public pillory by officials who pursue what seems to many demagogy of the most atrocious character. Thus they lead many people to the conclusion that an immoral result, viz., the demoralizing and penalizing of great corporate interests, is righteous action for the body politic. There may be moral basis for the claim of the right to confiscate all private property because of ancient wrongs, although the writer does not agree, but there is no honesty and only indefinite moral degradation for a people when they come to think that they can fairly hold the balances of justice and regulate in detail the management of property—recognized as honestly as well as privately owned. It is well to contrast with this the Socialist argument for compensation as stated by Mr. Berger to Mr. Steffens in Everybody's Magazine. Next, this party puts a promise to add to the insidious demoralization of all commerce by revising the tariff taxation scheme on the openly admitted policy of "guaranteeing reasonable profits" to a few at the cost of all consumers. It would be difficult to find in

[1] Mr Stokes's article appeared in last week's Outlook.—THE EDITORS

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all history any procedure of government so subtly disintegrating to the ethical sense as has been the course of the Republican party in every aspect of its dealing with the basic question of taxation. It now makes proud assertion of its tariff system of taxing the many, and indirectly, for the benefit of the few. It can be asserted that in its dealing with financial matters all of its legislation, beginning with the passage of the legal tender act, has been utterly without reference to any scientific economic basis. This has been only less demoralizing in its results than its tariff laws. The history of the administration and dissipation of the public lands discloses either ignorance or disregard of the true relation of land to the public welfare. The candidate, Mr. Taft, frankly represents his party's position.

Is there any more promise for the Radical from the Democratic party as at present constituted? The party is still completely dominated as regards Congressional action by the Southern States. It is hopeless to expect any leadership in fundamental economic reforms from a constituency so dominated by *one* sectional *issue* as to be acclaimed by all as "the Solid South"—which is the sole basis for any hope of Democratic victory. The only claim made for this party by its radical supporters is that its leader, Mr. Bryan, is radical and will carry his party with him. The history of the last three Democratic National Conventions, in which Mr. Bryan dominated the platform work, demonstrates that their representative membership was even more conservative than the platforms adopted. It is clear to many that no essential radicalism is in the platform this year, and the writer maintains that Mr. Bryan is by temperament and experience a thorough "conservative." Many suppose the advocacy of free silver coinage at the established ratio was radical, but fair consideration of the legislation by which the Republican party demonetized silver will show that the lack of frank discussion respecting the great principle involved in such a change gave only too much basis for the assertion that it was proposed only to restore the original status established when the Constitution was adopted. Mr. Bryan is justified in his claim to have been "conservative" in that also, in the judgment of the writer—who is an earnest supporter of the single standard, which is necessarily a gold standard. Mr. Bryan is doubtless open to the charge of believing in the apparently radical theory of "fiat money," which the writer believes to be economically unsound; but the long course of procedure taken by the Republican party to establish that doctrine, including the increase of the membership of the Supreme Court which preceded the reversal of the decision holding the "legal tender" clause *un*constitutional, gives ample ground to claim that Mr. Bryan is not radical on this issue.

Mr. Bryan has himself been careful during these latter years, at any rate, to emphasize his "conservative" temper; and, as the writer understands, definitely rejects not only the radical Socialist proposals but also the radical positions involved in—

First—Absolute free trade.

Second—The reform of taxation to abolish the indirect methods which so skillfully deceive even the elect.

Third—Taxation of land values.

Fourth—The admission of woman suffrage to make suffrage truly universal.

It is true that Mr. Bryan has affirmed his belief in the "ultimate" necessity for government ownership of railways, and because of this is assumed to be radical; but in the opinion of many his position on this issue is complete proof of his utter lack of the radical temper. The true radical is not concerned with immediate success in order to accomplish a temporary mitigation of evils, but is willing to have utterly bad conditions continue, until the process of education shall have enlisted the effective support of a majority of the people in behalf of a fundamental and therefore a radical reform. It is the judgment of many that Mr. Bryan put aside the great opportunity of a generation to render a notable service to the people of the United States when he shrank from utilizing the present campaign to further the education of the people as to this question of Government ownership. It would seem that his practical desertion of the cause in which he believes was due to the fear that the election could not be won with such a platform. It is admitted that in this Mr. Bryan was true to his theory that the candidate of a party should confine himself to the issues upon which they had reached some general agreement. This, in the judgment of many, is also proof of Mr. Bryan's lack of the radical qualities necessary in a true leader, and is ground for the belief that if he were elected he *could not but fail* in his efforts to remedy the economic conditions which resulted in the present distress.

The Radicals for whom the writer would plead are convinced that there is no basis for hope of an effort for radical reforms from either of the great parties. They would therefore call upon all dominated by the "Socialistic" temper to lay foundations *now* for a *new political alignment* by so swelling the vote for Mr. Debs that it will record an

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emphatic protest against the temper that lacks the courage to deal fully with the fundamental conditions that enable the few to flourish at the cost in sweat and blood of the many. RADICAL.

New York City.

[This letter is not written, as might perhaps be supposed, by a hard-pressed and bitter sufferer from the present industrial system, but comes from a wealthy citizen of New York who is as well known for his philanthropy as for his success as a financier.—THE EDITORS.]

WHICH IS DOMINANT?

Does The Outlook think that Roosevelt has succeeded in having enacted laws that will carry out the important points of his policy? If The Outlook mentions the Pure Food Bill and the Rate Regulation Act, what about the ten or more measures urged upon Congress in two special messages last winter? Were not all these killed by the opposition of the element opposed to Roosevelt in the Republican party? Does The Outlook not recognize that there are two elements in that party; one, the representative of the "interests" and—to put it mildly—of the "old régime," the other the supporters of Roosevelt? Does it not know that, with all his power and popularity, Roosevelt carried through only two or three measures, compromising some, as tariff revision, and fighting in vain for the others? Does The Outlook not know that this old element was dominant in the late Convention, submitting to Taft's nomination as a matter of expediency, dictating the nomination of Sherman, and writing the platform? Does not The Outlook know that this faction, of which Cannon and Sherman are typical, will oppose any real tariff revision? And, granting that Taft is in favor of this and all the other policies of the President, what hope is there that he will succeed where even Mr. Roosevelt has failed?

Does The Outlook think the party supporting Bryan to-day is the same party that it was when Gorman bamboozled the Wilson Bill? If so, has it ever heard of the Gold Democrats and the defection in 1896? If it mentions Parker or Olney, what is their influence to-day in the Democratic party as compared with Aldrich and Cannon in the Republican? And if The Outlook should object to Bryan's having supported the Wilson Bill on its final passage, did this not, in spite of all its amendments, actually lower the tariff, and did not this fact also make Cleveland permit its passage, though he held its fate in his hands?

In view of the above questions, how many Republicans or Independents will agree with you that the Republican party is the more likely to give us genuine revision?

Atlanta, Georgia. W. P. W.

[The Outlook has repeatedly recognized the fact that in the Republican party there is a reactionary section which opposes those things for which Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Taft, and The Outlook stand. But for at least seven years this section has not been the dominating but the dominated element. Not only in legislation but in law-enforcement the prevailing section, with the President at its head, has accomplished much that is substantial and permanent. If our correspondent doubts this, let him turn to The Outlook of October 10 and read a statement as to one class of cases alone. Let him note, too, that in the rebate matter, for instance, the question is not merely, How many convictions have been obtained? but also, How far has the practice been done away with, as a result of the effort? Where we probably differ most with our correspondent is as to the extent and value of these reforms. We believe that the services of the Administration have been positive and great, and that the way to continue the movement is to make the policies continuous through Mr. Taft. No; The Outlook does not know that the reactionaries were dominant in the Republican Convention; if they had been, Mr. Taft would not have been nominated. As to the tariff, the party and its candidate are pledged to some measure of revision; more at this time could hardly be expected, for, whether rightly or wrongly, the tariff is not this year the supreme issue. If the fact that a party is not united were to be all-decisive, one could not vote for Mr. Hughes because of the race-track Republican politicians who hate him, or for Mr. Bryan because he has the misfortune to be supported by Tammany and Governor Haskell.—THE EDITORS.]

AN ANTI-REPUBLICAN ARGUMENT

Upon reading with interest a letter in The Outlook from a clergyman of the Northwest, giving his impressions of Mr. Taft, with a brief review of the principles for which he stands, particularly as regards the American laborer, I am prone to express an opinion on the same subject, though from a different view-point.

The "impressions" of Mr. Gillies as they bear upon the personality of Mr. Taft seem a succession of paradoxes. In the course of his remarks he says: "I do not mean that he captured me with his oratory, or overwhelmed me with his force of personality.

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Mr. Taft is not a great public speaker, and his manner is so deliberate that I question if he would ever thrill a great audience." The writer also stated that there were times when it was necessary to use positive effort in listening to his words, and a few left the hall. Is there anything in this to indicate that the hearer in question was overcome with the nominee's character and "personality"? And yet his logic will permit him to arrive at that conclusion. And by what means? Simply that there was something about the man he could not explain. He was impressed by "the total man as he stood before us," who merely touched upon the labor question, leaving the listener in the dark as to what the laborer could expect from the Republican party.

However, laying aside the inconsistencies of this phase of his "impressions," let us pass to a part in which he states that Mr. Taft is too judicial to be a great campaign speaker, and too honest to be a great politician. With all due regard for the clergyman's opinion, it would seem that he has very superficial ideas of what constitutes a great campaign speaker, or what goes into the making of a great politician. Is Mr. Taft too judicial to make a success as a campaigner? Then was also Webster, history to the contrary. Is he too honest to be a great politician? Then why so discredit that great politician and leader of the Republican party, Abraham Lincoln?

But the lack of logic in these two points need not be further commented upon. It is of greater moment to set forth a few facts in regard to the relation of the Republican party to labor. Mr. Taft is bound to the platform adopted at the Chicago Convention. In his speeches he must uphold its declarations. What has that platform to offer the American laborer? Absolutely nothing, which is proved by the almost universal denunciation by organizations of labor of the Republican platform and their earnest support of Mr. Bryan. In his Minneapolis speech, therefore, Mr. Taft could give no real assurances to the labor element, could follow out no line of clear argument that would tell the laborer just where he stood in the esteem of the Republican party, but could simply soothe their troubled consciences by telling them that all would be well if their interests were intrusted to his care. That sort of panacea has become an old story to the laborer who has studied into the status of National affairs, and he now demands that the promises of the past twelve years be met some way or other in the next administration.

Under the present system of high tariff the capitalist and the laborer cannot thrive under the same roof. Every intelligent laboring man realizes that the enormously increasing wealth of the multitude of trusts is continued to the detriment of every laborer and every farmer throughout the country. The very thing that is raising the cost of living to every man, woman, and child, the thing that enriches the rich and oppresses the poor, the thing that has made possible the growth of great corporations that kill every independent manufacturer and grow strong at the expense of the weak and worthy, is the system of protective tariff, the commercial policy of the Republican party, and the policy which Mr. Taft proposes to continue. I appeal to the laborers of our country to stand firm upon this vital question, the question which more than anything else affects the present and the future of themselves and their families. When has the laborer been befriended by a trust? What has he gotten from it to make more reasonable the cost of living? Then why uphold the principles of a party that feeds and protects monopolies at the expense of the toiler? Why is it that protected industries are so anxious for the continuance of present policies? Why do they give thousands to insure this continuance, and why is it that the Republican party refuses to publish to the voters of the country a list of the contributions they have received, and the source of each? As Mr. Bryan has said in speaking of the relation of the corporation to the Republican party, "The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib."

I would like to ask the laborer who was carried away by the campaign cry a few years ago of "The full dinner-pail," how far it comes from being full to-day, and how much more he has to pay for it. As Mr. Shepard has so aptly said, "It passes my comprehension how any American who believes in the far-reaching corruption and oppression of our 'protective' tariff can, because he dislikes or distrusts Mr. Bryan on lesser matters, cast a vote for Mr. Taft, which he knows is a vote for a revision of the tariff certain, if it come, to be in the interest of monopoly and favoritism," and the burden of every hard-working man throughout the land.

Let me venture to say that if every clergyman or other salaried man, every merchant, mechanic, or farmer, realized how much he put free gratis into the treasury of the corporations that are "protected" from interference by the tariff, he would awaken to the situation, and give his unqualified allegiance to the men who are doing their best, with the support of the people, to turn the tide so that

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it shall bring relief to the vast army of men who need it.

Mr. Taft disfavors the guarantee of bank deposits, which shall warrant the safety of every man who places his money in the hands of men who should be held accountable for it. He favors the continued protection of the Steel Trust, the Standard Oil Trust, and other like institutions. He favors the continuance of legislation at Washington that has baffled so many worthy attempts at fair and just measures. We may safely leave it to the voters of our country to discriminate the issues. ALBERT W. ORR.

Cambridge, Massachusetts.

[We need hardly say that we disagree absolutely with this writer's statement of Mr. Taft's views and position. Reference to Mr. Taft's published speeches will not confirm the writer's assertions.—THE EDITORS.]

A POLITICAL RALLY

In 1892 the writer attended a gigantic "rally" held in Minneapolis in the interest of the Republican candidate for President. Probably twenty bands of music were in line. Thousands of voters marched in procession through the streets, bearing torches and illuminated mottoes. Arrived at the hall which was their destination, they were treated to a number of speeches of the "spell-binding" variety, largely devoted to an exposition of the benefits conferred on the country by the Grand Old Party, with more or less incidental discussion of the tariff.

Ten days ago I attended another Republican rally, this time in St. Paul. A drizzling rain was falling, but there would have been no torchlight procession had the night been fair. A single band was playing in front of the Auditorium when I arrived. It soon entered the hall and took its place on the stage, to entertain the crowd until the speaker arrived. Little by little the great hall filled, until fully five thousand people had gathered—probably three-fourths of them voters. The great majority were of the plain people. The man they had come to hear was Governor Hughes.

Two things impressed me in this crowd. The first was its high average intelligence. The men about me were workingmen, clerks, shopkeepers, professional men—many of them of foreign birth and speech, Germans and Scandinavians. Nearly every man of them had that look of quiet self-confidence which betokens a mind accustomed to judging things for itself. These are not the men to be herded by the party lash nor stampeded with political claptrap. Prejudices they have in plenty. Mistakes they will make, of course. But they are going to weigh the matters presented for their consideration, and vote on sober second thought; and in the long run they will come pretty near doing the right thing.

The second characteristic to which I alluded deepened this impression. This was an air of poise, of judgment reserved. At first blush one would have called the crowd apathetic. There were few of the outward marks of enthusiasm. There was little noise. Sometimes one more irrepressible than the rest would call out the name of his favorite, but few cheers were elicited. A significant thing is that, though the crowd was presumably Republican in its sympathies, the name of Johnson received a heartier response than that of "Jake." But beneath the surface of this apparent apathy lay a depth of genuine patriotic feeling that needed only an occasion to give it utterance. That occasion was found when the band, after wandering through a medley of patriotic songs, struck the familiar opening notes of "America." Moved by a common impulse, the great crowd rose to its feet—not with any wild burst of enthusiasm, but rather with the quiet dignity of earnest feeling—and broke into song. All four verses of the hymn they sang, their voices deep and vibrant with emotion, and then sat them quietly down again, as if this unpremeditated action had been the most natural thing in the world.

That man has a dry heart indeed who can listen unmoved to a chorus of five thousand voices lifting the mighty words of our National hymn. But when, behind the hymn, one feels the spirit of quiet consecration; when he notes, as now, a determination to weigh men and measures deliberately, but none the less to move irresistibly forward along the lines of the moral awakening which has come to our National life—then he thanks God that he was born an American.

A second impressive scene came with the entrance of Governor Hughes, accompanied by the reception committee, among whom were representatives of his college fraternity from the University of Minnesota. The wave of applause which rose and swelled to a mighty tumult bore witness to the satisfaction with which the people of the Western State have watched this quiet man in his intrepid and sometimes single-handed struggle with the intrenched forces of corruption.

The address delivered by Governor Hughes was a tremendous compliment to a popular audience. There was in it no thrilling rhetorical appeal, no magnetic oratory, not even sermonic exhortation to the commonplaces of morality. It assumed that these men believed in righteousness, and were determined that the forward movement

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should not be checked. It assumed that they were capable of responding to reasoned speech. It treated them, not as a jury to be won by clever play upon their emotions, but as a Supreme Court, to be won only by unshakable argument.

As a piece of analytical reasoning that speech was the most remarkable production I have ever heard. There was not in it an unnecessary word from beginning to end. With keen analysis of principles, with masterly marshaling of facts, and with merciless exposure of fallacies, the speaker proceeded to discuss one issue after another, his argument moving forward with remorseless logic, and with a clearness like that of a mountain brook. Occasionally one wondered if a concrete illustration of a principle abstractly stated might not add weight for minds unused to alert and rapid thinking. Occasionally one longed for a powerful oratorical climax to drive home a truth. Yet the audience never seemed to miss the speaker's point, nor to grow weary under his intellectual demand. His quiet, earnest manner added weight to his words. Behind the speech was his record, and withal the reserved but forceful personality of the man —not icy and repellent, as has been charged, but merely quiet and sincere. The applause with which the telling arguments were greeted was never tumultuous, but always ready and appreciative. The impression made by the speech was unmistakable; yet when it was ended the crowd dispersed as quietly as it had gathered.

It is this quietness, this apparent apathy, of the campaign, which has nonplused the older politicians. Even Wall Street, usually so prompt to discount the results of an election, remains uncertain and timid. But the quietness of the voters is not a mark of apathy. It rather signifies moral earnestness. It is the "silent vote" that will determine the result. The people who are tired of vocal enthusiasm and political buncombe are "from Missouri"—waiting to be "shown." They want arguments, not vociferations mingled with personal abuse. They are looking at deeds, not words. They do not respond as readily as of old to the Hurrah-Boys methods of campaigning, but they intend to vote, and to follow up their vote in November with an intelligent interest in the actions of the successful candidates after November. It may be impossible to predict which of the candidates will be elected President, but one thing is certain: Whether it be Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan, the people of this country do not intend that there shall be any halting of the movement for public righteousness. The next President will find behind him a more intelligent public opinion than that which greeted his predecessor.

(Rev.) JOHN WALKER POWELL.

Duluth, Minnesota.

THE NEW THEATER AND THE DRAMA

I was much interested to read, in a recent number of a current periodical, Mr. John Corbin's account of the theatrical and dramatic ideals of the New Theater. The gentlemen who are to be responsible for the dramatic offerings of this new American playhouse are indeed to be heartily congratulated upon the position which they have so wisely taken, that "a good play is more important than any actor." The full significance of their expressed position becomes especially apparent in juxtaposition with the dictum of Augustine Birrell that "for the purpose of an ambitious actor bad plays are the best."

As a people we are pre-eminently given to actor-worship. Still, our appreciation of our players is not without discrimination. But we *are* too uncritical as to our plays, and too inexcusably unconcerned about those who make them. There is need of shifting the emphasis. Indeed, it is a cause for regret that a recent writer in Current Literature could say, and that, too, with so much apparent reason, that "there seems to be no person more superfluous to the theater than the author. . . . In no magazine is his visage featured; the interest of the public belongs almost exclusively to the actor." This is conspicuously true of our own country, where, we regret to say, we have even seen many a newspaper announcement of a play in which we looked in vain for even so much as a hint as to the author's name. This is certainly a crying injustice to the dramatic writer, whose difficult and noble art surely entitles him to at least a share of the honors. Moreover, it bespeaks a form of indifference on our part which harmonizes ill with some of our intellectual and artistic pretensions.

Let us hope, therefore, that the projected programme of the New Theater, consistently realized, may mark the beginning of a new dramatic epoch in this country. Perhaps, too, it will permit us to hope, at least faintly, that our characteristic "star" system has at last passed its period of flowering luxuriance and is now, however slowly, going to seed. For the sake of a worthier drama both of our playwrights and our playhouses, this seems a *sine qua non*. In conclusion, we trust that the better days of our drama may not be too long withheld from us by our own National art destiny.

C. H. IBERSHOFF.

Ithaca, New York.

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A YEAR OF "GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION"

BY HAROLD J. HOWLAND

In the two Public Service Commissions which have been brought into existence at his [Governor Hughes's] suggestion and dictation, he has created office-holders who have woefully failed to better the condition of affairs confided to their charge.
—NEW YORK STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

I favor to the fullest extent practicable doing away with what is familiarly known as "government by commission."
—LEWIS STUYVESANT CHANLER, *Democratic Candidate for Governor of New York.*

A CITIZEN of an Eastern city, in paying his gas bill, made the check payable to the Public Nuisance Corporation. In that impertinent phrase he gave expression to a feeling widely entertained toward corporations whose reason for being is the providing of public service. It has become an axiom in the popular mind that railways, rapid transit lines, gas and electric lighting companies in many communities are callously indifferent to the interests of the individual and incurably deaf to his complaints. Contrast with that condition of popular discontent a few quotations from letters received by one of the Public Service Commissions in New York State, the bodies established on the initiative of Governor Hughes to control and regulate the public service corporations of the State.

One man writes, "It is a great satisfaction to know there is a place where a just complaint can be filed and receive attention." Another says, "The Public Service Commission gives a private individual the privilege of meeting a corporation on something like fair ground." A third writes, "It looks as if the People were still the source and the object of government in this country." These expressions are not generalized enthusiasm; they are the result of personal experience. In the first case a manufacturing firm complained that the express rate from a point on the Hudson River well north of New York to Troy was a third more than the rate from New York to Troy. The Public Service Commission called the attention of the express company to the matter, and the rate was promptly amended. Well may another complainant who secured speedy justice from an express company say, "I confess to being almost dazed by the prompt way in which the whole matter has been handled and the readiness with which the Express Company has yielded."

The second enthusiast quoted above had a claim against a railway. On a cold February night he had waited for an hour and a half on a deserted station platform. The train was an hour late. When it came, there being no agent on duty, no lantern or other device for signaling the engineer to stop, he stood as close to the track as he dared. The train did not halt, although it was scheduled to stop if passengers were waiting to be picked up. Left helpless, he hired a carriage to take him to his destination. He complained to the railway, and requested the payment of the dollar which he had been forced, by the failure of the train to stop, to spend. After some correspondence the General Manager sent him the sum, stating distinctly that it was from his own pocket, and making references, little short of insulting, to blackmail. The complainant indignantly returned the money, and appealed to the Commission. After considerable letter-writing, the railway not only acknowledged the justice of his claim and refunded the dollar which he had spent, this time courteously and out of its treasury, but placed an agent at the station where his dreary wait had taken place.

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One more instance, that of the third man quoted. In January a coal famine threatened in a town in northern New York. The railway would not fill the orders of the local dealer, although coal trains were passing the town daily on their way to Canada. A public-spirited citizen of the town complained to the Commission. The Commission wrote to the railway officials, wrote again, and finally telegraphed peremptorily. Then a reply came, also by wire, stating that the coal had been delivered. Through the Commission's action the comfort and health of an entire community had been conserved.

These are only a few from hundreds of instances which a year has brought. The cases cover all kinds of relations between the corporations and the people. In many places railways have built suitable fences along pasture land bordering the right of way; freight rates have been reduced; dangerous crossings have been protected; inadequate and unsanitary stations have been enlarged and rebuilt; additional service has been secured on steam and street railway lines; poor heating of cars has been improved. If the Commissions had done nothing else, they would have done well in establishing a means by which citizens may be sure of prompt, courteous attention from public service corporations, and just consideration of their proper demands. And the work of the Commission has created a new spirit on the part of the companies. They are showing themselves ready and eager to consider complaints, to discuss suggestions for improvements, and to remedy unsatisfactory conditions.

One of the directions in which this work of the Commission has been most favorably felt is in connection with the gas companies in New York City. For years conditions there have been notoriously bad. Attempts to secure a remedy for individual cases of injustice have met with indifference and rebuff. Under the Commission's regulation no gas meter may be installed without being first tested by its experts and officially sealed. The Commission will also test any meter on complaint of the user, and determine whether it is recording more gas than is actually being used. In twelve months 6,133 meters were tested, on complaint, and 2,489, or over forty per cent of them, were found to be fast, while less than one-third as many were found to be slow, and not one-half of the whole number correct within the limits permitted by the law. Wherever a meter was found to be fast the consumer could obtain from the company a proportionate refund on his past gas bills—a condition almost without precedent. The Commission has ordered that all meters which have been in service for seven years shall be replaced before the first of next July. In the matters of the price and quality of gas the Commission is estopped from action by the existence of the eighty-cent gas case, which is still before the courts. But in so far as its hands are free it has established a condition where every consumer may be assured by an impartial judge that he is paying for no more gas than he is using, and may feel certain that any complaint which he may have to make will fall on receptive ears and minds ready to do justice. The humorist with whom this article began, if he now lived in New York, would have no warrant for calling his gas company, at least, "out of its name."

Important as is the relation of the public service corporation to the individual, by so much the more is its relation to the community vital. Such a corporation is related to the community, the State, the people, in two directions. It exercises functions based on powers granted by the State, and it is engaged in furnishing a service to the people of the State essential to their every-day activities, and in its very nature monopolistic. This dual dependence—of the corporation on the State for its existence, of the people on the corporation for indispensable service—affords sure ground for public regulation.

The fundamental need for regulation lies in the realm of capitalization; for no corporation whose securities represent more of unstable water than of solid value can serve adequately either the consuming public or the investing public. As Governor Hughes has said in a campaign speech:

"Look at the situation in the city of

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New York. Here lie prostrate in the hands of receivers in the insolvency court our traction companies, prostrated by the accumulation of securities and obligations issued without regard to the values of the properties concerned or their reasonable earning capacity. Here is one of the most profitable opportunities for public service that the world knows. Here is no lack of patronage and no experiment or risk with regard to custom, but by reason of financial manipulation, by reason of the issuance of securities and the making of leases and agreements without just regard to the values of the properties concerned, they have been overburdened and now appear disorganized."

These conditions were fully disclosed in the investigation undertaken by the Public Service Commission. The exploiters of the Metropolitan system had killed off competition by taking into combination all of the transportation lines in Manhattan and the Bronx, had expanded their securities by the injection of incredible quantities of water, had unloaded the stocks at high prices on a public induced to purchase by the maintenance of fictitious values through market manipulations, had allowed tracks and equipment to deteriorate for lack of repairs, while the companies' funds were riotously spent in paying dividends and guaranteed rentals that were never earned, in purchasing the favor of politicians and legislators, in maintaining high-salaried employees and in investing in stocks of other corporations.

But while the Public Service Commissions Law stands unrepealed, such riots of "high finance" can never happen again. Stocks and bonds can be issued only on approval of the Commission, and then only for four purposes:

1. Acquisition of property.
2. Construction, completion, extension, or improvement of facilities.
3. Improvement or maintenance of service.
4. Discharge or lawful refunding of obligations.

In addition, the Commission can prescribe the purposes for which the proceeds from the sale of securities may be used, and can see to it by inspection and audit of accounts that the funds are used for those purposes and for no others.

Two examples will illustrate the value of the Commission in this relation.

The Longacre Electric Light and Power Company, a corporation owning a franchise, hitherto practically unexercised, to furnish electric light in a limited section in Manhattan, applied for permission to issue ten million dollars' worth of preferred stock and fifty million dollars' worth of bonds. The company had outstanding $50,000 worth of stock and $500,000 worth of bonds. The tangible assets were machinery which cost $16,000, and the $550,000 of stock and bonds were represented by the franchise alone. The new preferred stock was to be non-voting, so that the control of a ten-million dollar corporation would remain with the owners of $25,100 worth of the original stock. Under the old conditions the securities would have been issued with a minimum of publicity and without more than perfunctory approval from any public source. But under the new law the Commission exhaustively investigated the whole matter, and denied the application on various grounds. Is it not a protection to the whole community to have such a matter threshed out in the open light of day, before a tribunal able and anxious to guard the interests of the people? Is it conceivable that traction affairs in New York City would have fallen into ruin if such a Commission had been on guard to pass on every issue of securities, every merger, every lease?

The second instance illustrates the constructive side of the work of the Commission in this direction. The Interborough Company, operating the subway and the elevated lines, needed thirty millions of dollars to pay off an issue of notes soon falling due and certain other indebtedness. The company applied for authority to make a bond issue, secured by a mortgage on its lease of the subway and other properties. The application was made just after the Metropolitan investigation had shaken confidence in New York traction affairs, and when business depression made the

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borrowing of money for any purpose difficult. The Interborough was in danger of serious embarrassment unless the bond issue could be arranged; the note issue was falling due, and the company had no funds available for its retirement. It seemed certain to those familiar with conditions in the money market that the bonds could not be sold for more than 80, and possibly not even for that price. After rigid inquiry the Commission approved the issue. But in so doing it made much more rigorous the conditions of the issue, requiring the property pledged under the mortgage to be substantially increased (by the addition among other things of the lease of the elevated lines); reducing from 110 to 105 the price at which bonds might in the future be bought by the company for its sinking fund or redeemed; requiring that if the bonds could not be sold at par (with a reasonable commission for underwriting) they must be sold at public auction; providing that the proceeds of the sale of all bonds must be set apart from all other funds of the company and used only for the purposes for which the issue is authorized; and ordering the keeping of accurate accounts showing the application of the proceeds of the sale, those accounts to be audited by an impartial accountant appointed by the Commission. The issue was made and the bonds sold for 95. Did not the action of the Commission in this important case conserve the interests of the Interborough by insuring a sale at a high price for its bonds, of the investing public by making certain that the bonds were based on real, solid value, and of the whole community by guaranteeing that no water was added to the company's capitalization, a return on which must be made at the expense of service or maintenance?

In the Second District as well, which includes all of the State outside of New York City, significant precedents have been established in various cases. The Erie Railroad, for example, applied for the approval of the Commission for a dividend of 2 per cent on its first preferred stock and a dividend of 4 per cent on its second preferred stock, payable in ten years, and for the issuance of interest-bearing scrip evidencing the right of stockholders to those dividends. The petition was denied by the Commission on the grounds that evidences of indebtedness can be issued only in return for capital which is to be used and is reasonably required for one of the four purposes referred to above, that dividends must be declared only from surplus profits, and that surplus profits belong to the corporation and not to the stockholders until the dividend is declared. The declaration of a scrip dividend secures no new capital for the company, and is in effect the assumption of an indebtedness without any of the warrants provided for in the Public Service Commissions Law.

The Newburgh Light, Heat, and Power Company applied for leave to issue $250,000 worth of 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock. The application was based on the fact that the disturbed condition of the money market prevented the company from borrowing the money needed for improvements, and that under existing conditions the stock would not be salable with a lower dividend rate. It was denied, however, on the ground that the allowance of a permanent fixed charge of $20,000 a year to meet temporary exigencies of the money market is not justified. To meet that fixed charge might necessitate service rates higher than is reasonable, a condition which would work hardship on the communities affected.

The Katonah Lighting Company applied for permission to construct an electric light line and provide service in several adjacent towns. The application was denied as to part of the territory in question and granted as to the rest; for the reason that in the first region an existing company was giving satisfactory service and in the second the existing concern was serving the public in an unsatisfactory manner. The Commission held that where service is satisfactory the unnecessary duplication of plants is an economic waste injurious in the long run to the public, and where service is unsatisfactory the existing concern is entitled to little consideration when it seeks to exclude competition.

Are not the principles laid down by

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the Commission in these cases justified by public policy? Is it not, above all, of far-reaching importance to have the procedure in such matters determined by representatives of the whole public rather than by those whose selfish interests are sometimes not only not coincident with those of the public but directly opposed to them?

Closely related to the question of capitalization, and, as revealed in the Metropolitan inquiry, an inviting field for irregularity, juggling, and concealment, is the province of bookkeeping. Under the old régime accounts could be kept in any way the corporation officials wished, and financial reports could be made to show whatever they pleased or to hide whatever they wanted to keep secret. Discount on notes, payments for legal services and for legislative activity, and, as Mr. Quigg testified, for "the acceleration of public opinion," were charged to construction account and thus appeared as assets. Now the Public Service Commission has prepared, after endless investigation and labor, a uniform system of accounting which must be used by traction companies. Its aim is to show where moneys come from and what they are spent for and to make clear on a simple examination just what the financial condition of a corporation is at any time.

Let us consider an example of now and then. In 1903 the Interurban Street Railway Company reported to the Board of Railroad Commissioners in its annual report that it had made additions and betterments during the year amounting to $4,501,000, which sum was added to the cost of construction of its road. Any one examining the report could reach no other conclusion with regard to this item. But what was the fact? Of this sum $4,500,000 was discount on the sale of a series of ten-year notes, and $1,000 was the cost of printing the notes. Think of it! A merchant needs to borrow a thousand dollars and he finds that in order to do so he must give the man who arranges the loan for him a hundred dollars. So he records in his books that he has spent $100 in making additions to his store, and instead of considering that the expenditure of $100 must be made up before his business will be as valuable as it was before, he declares it is already worth $100 more. What a miraculous way to increase the value of a property! Borrow enough money and pay enough for the privilege of borrowing, and there is no limit to the worth of your property!

But under present conditions what would be done in such a case? The Interborough Company made an issue of notes, and, as usual, certain expense was incurred in their marketing. The Commission thereupon directed the Company to keep a separate account covering the two items of Discount and Commissions ($1,250,000) and Recording Tax upon the bonds back of the notes ($200,000). It further ordered that a sinking fund should be maintained which should be sufficient to amount in forty-five years to $1,450,000, and thus dispose during the life of the underlying bonds of this item of expense. Many other examples might be cited illustrating how the Commission requires the books of a public service corporation to show accurately and honestly its financial condition. Is this of no value to the stockholders of a corporation, the investing public and the general public, whose requirements of service can be satisfied only in proportion as the company's moneys are efficiently and honestly spent?

If capitalization and bookkeeping constitute the bottom courses of the pyramid, service forms its crowning stone. Unless the foundations are secure the apex can only be unstable, but even with firm bases the crown does not always stand four square and erect. The problems of securing efficient service are essentially different for the Commissions of the two districts. In the State it is mainly with steam railways that the Commission has to do, in New York City it is street railway lines. Late trains have engaged the attention of the up-State body to a large extent. Reports are secured from the railways each month and a schedule published showing the record of each road. The statement for July, for instance, shows eighteen per cent of the 57,225 trains reported as late at the division terminal. The average delay for each late train was 24.4

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minutes, and the principal cause for delay was waiting for trains on other divisions. Thirty-seven per cent of the late trains were due to this cause, nine per cent to engine failures, nearly six per cent to wrecks, ten per cent to waiting for train connections with other railways, and fourteen per cent to train work at stations. There is no opportunity as yet to compare the figures for corresponding months of successive years, but effort is continually being made to bring the trains up to schedule, and good results may already be seen at important points. In taking care of this important phase of service the engineers of the Commission are continually inspecting equipment and wherever necessary recommending changes and improvements.

In the city, service conditions have been notoriously bad, and the Commission has devoted no small share of its time and attention to their improvement.

In connection with the subway, the Commission retained Mr. Bion J. Arnold, an eminent engineer, to make a study of the road and recommend changes to improve the service. Mr. Arnold spent ten months in his examination, and presented to the Commission five reports dealing with the signal system, the movement of trains, the type of cars best adapted for service, the proper style of station platforms, and the system of ventilation. He recommended, for instance, that the subway cars should be equipped with two side doors in addition to the end doors now used. After thorough investigation, the Commission ordered the Interborough Company to equip sixteen of its cars with doors on the new plan. If it is found on trial that time is saved and the service improved by reason of the additional doors, the Commission will undoubtedly require the equipment of all the subway cars with them. The improvement in the service in the subway and on the elevated railways in the past year is apparent to any habitual traveler. The express service in the subway has been increased so that during the rush hours trains are run on two-minute headway, and attendants on the platforms, placed there by the Commissioners' order, assist in the expeditious loading and unloading of trains. On the elevated roads the Commission, after hearings and investigation by inspectors, has caused the addition of many extra trains, and the companies are now using their entire equipment to provide service.

The Brooklyn Bridge crush was one of the first subjects considered by the Commission, and a special committee was appointed to investigate the causes of delay and the frequent stoppages. During the month of September, 1907, there were 234 delays, amounting to 1,060 minutes, or an average daily delay of thirty-five minutes. It was found that 147 of the 234 delays were due to the cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company. The Commission assisted the company in discovering the causes of the delays, and issued orders for repairs, maintenance, and new cars. By March of this year the delays due to the cars of this company had been reduced to fifteen per month. In the month of July all the cars crossing the bridge were delayed only 248 minutes, or less than one-quarter of the time lost nine months before.

Numerous orders have been issued by the Commission for the improvement of surface car service in all five boroughs of the Greater City. In Manhattan and the Bronx the situation has been made difficult by the appointment of Federal receivers for the companies formerly composing the Metropolitan Street Railway system. The Commission, however, persisted in its work of requiring improvements in service and overhauling of tracks and equipment. The cars used on the surface lines of Manhattan were in such bad condition of repair that a large number of them were breaking down each day and had to be run into the car barns for repairs. As a result of the orders of the Commission requiring the cars to be completely overhauled, the number of cars run into the barns for repairs had fallen from a daily average of 352 in October to 71 in August.

The Commission also ordered the receivers to maintain better service on several of the principal lines. The law provides that such companies shall give safe and adequate service. The Commis-

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sion decided that adequate service could best be obtained by requiring the companies to run a sufficient number of cars to give at any point a ten per cent excess of seats over the number of passengers, or to run as many cars during rush hours as the physical limitations of the road would permit. These orders were enforced upon the Twenty-third Street Crosstown line and the Lexington Avenue line, and proceedings are now under way as to other lines.

The proposed extension of these orders to certain crosstown lines of the Metropolitan system evoked from the receivers a protest. They set up the argument that if the Commission insisted upon the enforcement of the ten per cent excess order on the lines in question it would compel the receivers to go to an expense of about $9,000,000 for extra car houses and equipment, and would largely increase their annual operating expenses. The financial condition of the roads, the receivers said, was in no shape to stand such an additional drain. The same reason was given for the cancellation of the transfer privilege at many points in Manhattan.

The Commission, therefore, felt called upon to determine whether the street car properties were or were not able to meet the demands of the public, voiced through the orders of the Commission, for adequate service, as well as to restore the transfers cut off, if the Commission should decide that this must be done. To solve the question, the Commission decided to make a valuation of all the property, tangible and intangible, of the surface car companies in Manhattan and the Bronx, and engaged Mr. Arnold to conduct the work of appraising this property. When it is completed, the Commission will be in possession of information necessary to determine whether its orders for improved service may be enforced without insisting upon anything that would be a hardship upon the companies.

The matter of railway accidents is one of vital import, not only in its relation to the safety of life and limb, but in its bearing on the financial condition of transportation companies. The receivers of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company included in their statement of their receivership for the first nine months items amounting to over a million dollars for injuries and damages.

The railways in Greater New York have been killing people at the rate of more than forty a month; the total for the first year of the Commission's existence was 506 persons killed, due directly to the operation of the railways. During the same twelve months persons receiving serious injuries from railway accidents in the Greater City numbered about 2,000.

Before the Public Service Commission existed there was no local means of collecting statistics as to the number of persons killed and injured by the operation of street car and railway lines within the city of New York. Under the new law every serious accident must be reported to the Commission by telephone. An immediate examination is made by experts of all the circumstances of the accident, and the reports of the accident inspectors are carefully considered by the Commission with a view to remedying the conditions which cause the mishaps.

Convinced that many accidents could be avoided if proper safety appliances were used by operating companies, the Commission appointed a committee on safety devices, which, under the electrical engineer of the Commission, has held meetings weekly and examined all sorts of safety devices.

The Commission concluded that greater safety could be secured by the equipment of all street surface cars with proper fenders and wheel guards to prevent persons from being run over, and decided to hold public tests of such devices in which the comparative merits of different kinds of fenders could be tested. Arrangements accordingly were made for two public tests, one at Schenectady, New York, and the other at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and all manufacturers of fenders and wheel guards in the United States and many in other countries were invited to compete. These tests are being held this fall, and important results are expected. In the trials the Commission's experts placed

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greatest stress upon the life-saving factor. It is expected, as a result, that the Commission will be able to recommend certain types of fenders as the best for life-saving purposes, and if so, no doubt orders will be issued to the companies in its jurisdiction to equip their surface cars therewith.

These are some of the accomplishments of a year of government by commission in the realm of public service. Are they not worth while? But perhaps the greatest work which the Public Service Commissions are doing lies in the region of negation. What the Commissions actually do is much, but more is what they prevent by their mere existence. The sight of the policeman's helmet as he walks his beat is a potent force for good order. And he may have well repaid his hire though he never make an arrest. No longer may franchises be capitalized, stocks and bonds issued in the case of a merger not only on the value of the properties united but on the merger itself, leases made at exorbitant rates of rental, books kept not to reveal but to conceal financial conditions, the just complaints of customers neglected and ignored, property and equipment allowed to deteriorate and fall into ruin, extravagant unearned dividends paid at the expense of service, the motto "the public be damned" be substituted for the maxim "the public be served."

The Commissions, it is complained, are costly. Granted. So is a police force, so are courts. But the police force is less expensive than crime, the courts more economical than a reign of ill-doing. So the Commissions cost the community less than its exploitation by unscrupulous promoters. The $560,000 paid from the treasury of the Metropolitan system and in the last analysis from the pockets of the traveling public for a worthless franchise with a permanent injunction attached would nearly have covered the amounts expended by the two Commissions in the regulation of public service corporations for an entire year.

IN AN OLD-FASHIONED GARDEN

BY MARIE HEMSTREET

My mind to me a garden seems,
  Where I can walk at will,
In Arcady, the land of dreams,
  Where all the world is still;
Where purple clematis hangs low,
Around a rose-wreathed portico,
And on the hedge of golden glow
The light from cloudland streams.

Spiced pinks in primly painted rows
  Blush, spinster-like, apart;
And here a yellow pansy glows,
  And there a bleeding heart.
There's rosemary—why, that's for you!
Near-by (alack!), a shade of rue;
And at your feet, in welcome true,
  One early Christmas rose!

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CHARLES ELIOT NORTON

BY THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON

IT is a tradition in my native town of Cambridge that Howells used to exult, on arriving from his Western birthplace, in having at length met for the first time, in Charles Eliot Norton, the only man he had ever seen who had been cultivated up to the highest point of which he was capable. To this the verdict of all Cambridge readily assented. What the neighbors could not at that time foresee was that the man thus praised would ever live to be an octogenarian, or that in doing so he would share the privilege of constantly increasing mildness and courtesy which are so often justly claimed for advancing years. There was in him, at an earlier period, a certain amount of visible self-will, and a certain impatience with those who dissented from him—he would not have been his father's son had it been otherwise. But these qualities diminished, and he grew serener and more patient with others as the years went on. Happy is he who has lived long enough to say with Goethe, "It is only necessary to grow old to become more indulgent. I see no fault committed which I have not committed myself." This milder and more genial spirit increased constantly as Norton grew older, until it served at last only to make his high-bred nature more attractive.

He was born in Cambridge, November 16, 1827, and was descended, like several other New England authors, from a line of Puritan clergymen. He was the son of Professor Andrews Norton, of Harvard University, who was descended from the Rev. John Norton, born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1651. The mother of the latter was the daughter of Emanuel Downing, and the niece of Governor John Winthrop. Mrs. Bradstreet, the well-known Puritan poetess, was also an ancestress of Charles Norton. His mother, Mrs. Caroline (Eliot) Norton, had also her ancestry among the most cultivated families in New England, the name of Eliot having been prominent for successive generations in connection with Harvard College. His parents had a large and beautiful estate in Cambridge, and were (if my memory serves me right) the one family in Cambridge that kept a carriage—a fact the more impressed upon remembrance because it bore the initials "A. & C. N." upon the panels, the only instance I have ever seen in which the two joint proprietorships were thus expressed. This, and the fact that I learned by heart in childhood Wordsworth's poem, "The White Doe of Rylstone, or The Fate of the Nortons," imparted to my youthful mind a slight feeling of romance about the Cambridge household of that name, which was not impaired by the fact that our parents on both sides were intimate friends, that we lived in the same street (now called Kirkland Street), and that I went to dancing-school at the Norton house. It is perhaps humiliating to add that I disgraced myself on the very first day by cutting off little Charlie's front hair as a preliminary to the dancing lesson.

The elder Professor Norton was one of the most marked characters in Cambridge, and, although never a clergyman, was professor in the Theological School, and it was said of him by George Ripley, with whom he had a bitter contest, that "He often expressed rash and hasty judgments in regard to the labors of recent or contemporary scholars, consulting his prejudices, as it would seem, rather than competent authority. But in his own immediate department of sacred learning he is entitled to the praise of sobriety of thought and profoundness of investigation" (Frothingham's Ripley, 105). He was also a man of unusual literary tastes, and his "Select Journal of Foreign Periodical Literature," although too early discontinued, took distinctly the lead of all American literary journals up to that time.

The very beginning of Charles Norton's career would seem at first sight singularly in contrast with his later pursuits, and yet doubtless had formed, in

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some respects, an excellent preparation for them. Graduating at Harvard in 1846, and taking a fair rank at graduation, he was soon after sent into a Boston counting-house to gain a knowledge of the East India trade. In 1849 he went as supercargo on a merchant ship bound for India, in which country he traveled extensively, and returned home through Europe in 1851. There are few more interesting studies in the development of literary individuality than are to be found in the successive works bearing Norton's name, as one looks through the list of them in the Harvard Library. The youth who entered upon literature anonymously, at the age of twenty-five, as a compiler of hymns under the title of "Five Christmas Hymns" in 1852, and followed this by "A Book of Hymns for Young Persons" in 1854, did not even flinch from printing the tragically Calvinistic verse which closes Addison's famous hymn, beginning "The Lord my pasture shall prepare," with a conclusion so formidable as death's "gloomy horrors" and "dreadful shade." In 1855 he edited, with Dr. Ezra Abbot, his father's translations of the Gospels with notes (2 vols.), and his "Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels" (3 vols.). Charles Norton made further visits to Europe in 1855–7, and again remained there from 1868 until 1873; during which time his rapidly expanding literary acquaintanceships quite weaned his mind from the early atmosphere of theology.

Although one of the writers in the very first number of the Atlantic Monthly, he had no direct part in its planning. He wrote to me (January 9, 1899), "I am sorry that I can tell you nothing about the *primordia* of the Atlantic. I was in Europe in 1856–7, whence I brought home some MSS. for the new magazine." It appears from his later statement in the Anniversary Number that he had put all these manuscripts by English authors in a trunk together, but that this trunk and all the manuscripts were lost, except one accidentally left unpacked, which was a prose paper by James Hannay on Douglas Jerrold, "who is hardly," as Norton justly says, "to be reckoned among the immortals." Hannay is yet more thoroughly forgotten. But this inadequate service in respect to foreign material was soon more than balanced, as one sees on tracing the list of papers catalogued in the Atlantic Index under Norton's name.

To appreciate the great variety and thorough preliminary preparation of Norton's mind, a student must take one of the early volumes of the Atlantic Monthly and see how largely he was relied upon for literary notices. If we examine, for instance, the fifth volume (1860), we find in the first number a paper on Clough's "Plutarch's Lives," comprising ten pages of small print in double columns. There then follow in the same volume papers on Hodson's "Twelve Years of a Soldier's Life in India," on "Friends in Council," on Brooks's "Sermons," on Trollope's "West Indies and the Spanish Main," on "Captain John Brown," on Vernon's "Dante," and one on "Model Lodging-Houses in Boston." When we remember that his "Notes of Travel and Study in Italy" was also published in Boston that same year, being reviewed by some one in a notice of two pages in this same volume of the Atlantic, we may well ask who ever did more of genuine literary work in the same amount of time. This was, of course, before he became Professor in the college (1874), and his preoccupation in that way, together with his continuous labor on his translations of Dante, explains why there are comparatively few entries under his name in Atlantic indexes for later years. Again, he and Lowell took charge of the North American Review in 1864 and retained it until 1868, during which period Norton unquestionably worked quite as hard as before, if we may judge by the collective index to that periodical.

It is to be noticed, however, that his papers in the North American are not merely graver and more prolonged, but less terse and highly finished, than those in the Atlantic; while in the development of his mind they show even greater freedom of statement. He fearlessly lays down, for instance, the following assertion, a very bold one for that period: "So far as the most intelligent portion of society at the present day is concerned,

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the Church in its actual constitution is an anachronism. Much of the deepest and most religious life is led outside its wall, and there is a constant and steady increase in those who not only find the claims of the Church inconsistent with spiritual liberty, but also find its services ill adapted to their wants. . . . It becomes more and more a simple assemblage of persons gathered to go through with certain formal ceremonies, the chief of which consists in listening to a man who is seldom competent to teach." It must be remembered that the expression of such opinions to-day, when all his charges against the actual Church may be found similarly stated by bishops and doctors of divinity, must have produced a very different impression when made forty years ago by a man of forty or thereabouts, who occupied twenty pages in saying it, and rested in closing upon the calm basis, "The true worship of God consists in the service of his children and devotion to the common interests of men." It may be that he who wrote these words never held a regular pew in any church or identified himself, on the other hand, with any public heretical organization, even one so moderate as the Free Religious Association. Yet the fact that he devoted his Sunday afternoons for many years to talking and Scripture reading in a Hospital for Incurables conducted by Roman Catholics perhaps showed that it was safer to leave such a man to go on his own course and reach the kingdom of heaven in his own way.

Norton never wrote about himself, if it could be avoided, unless his recollections of early years, as read before the Cambridge Historical Society, and reported in the second number of its proceedings, may be regarded as an exception. Something nearest to this in literary self-revelation is to be found, perhaps, in his work entitled "Letters of John Ruskin," published in 1904 and going back to his first invitation from the elder Ruskin in 1855. This was on Norton's first direct trip to Europe, followed by a correspondence in which Ruskin writes to him, February 25, 1861, "You have also done me no little good," and other phrases which show how this American, nine years younger than himself, had already begun to influence that wayward mind. Their correspondence was suspended, to be sure, by their difference of attitude on the American Civil War; but it is pleasant to find that after ten months of silence Ruskin wrote to Norton again, if bitterly. Later still we find successive letters addressed to Norton—now in England again—in this loving gradation, "Dear Norton," "My dearest Norton," "My dear Charles," and "My dearest Charles," and thenceforth the contest is won. Not all completed, however, for in the last years of life Ruskin addressed "Darling Charles," and the last words of his own writing traced in pencil "From your loving J. R."

I have related especially this one touching tale of friendship, because it was the climax of them all, and the best illustration of the essential Americanism of Norton's career.

He indeed afforded a peculiar and almost unique instance in New England, not merely of a cultivated man who makes his home for life in the house where he was born, but of one who has recognized for life the peculiar associations of his boyhood and has found them still the best. While Ruskin was pitying him for being doomed to wear out his life in America, Norton made his birthplace his permanent abode with pleasure and fully recognized the attractions of the spot where he was born. "What a fine microcosm," he wrote to me (January 9, 1899), "Cambridge and Boston and Concord made in the 40's." Norton affords in this respect a great contrast to his early comrade, William Story, who shows himself in his letters absolutely detached from his native land and finds nothing whatever in his boyish abode to attract him, although it was always found attractive, not merely by Norton, but by Agassiz and Longfellow, neither of whom was a native of Cambridge.

The only safeguard for a solitary literary workman lies in the sequestered house without a telephone. This security belonged for many years to Norton, until the needs of a growing family made him a seller of land, a builder of a high-

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railed fence, and at last, but reluctantly, a subscriber to the telephone. It needs but little study of the cards bearing his name in the catalogue of the Harvard Library to see on how enormous a scale his work has been done in this seclusion. It is then only that one remembers his eight volumes of delicately arranged scrap-books extending from 1861 to 1866, and his six volumes of "Heart of Oak" selections for childhood. There were comparatively few years of his maturer life during which he was not editor of something, and there was also needed much continuous labor in taking care of his personal library. When we consider that he had the further responsibility of being practically the literary executor or editor of several important men of letters, as of Carlyle, Ruskin, Lowell, Curtis, and Clough, and that in each case the work was done with absolute thoroughness, and that even in summer he became the leading citizen of a country home and personally engaged the public speakers who made his rural festivals famous, it is impossible not to draw the conclusion that no public man in America surpassed the sequestered Norton in steadfastness of labor.

It being made my duty in June, 1904, to read a poem before the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa, I was tempted to include a few verses about individual graduates, each of which was left, according to its subject, for the audience to guess. The lines referring to Norton were as follows:

There's one I've watched from childhood, free of guile,
His man's firm courage and his woman's smile.
His portals open to the needy still,
He spreads calm sunshine over Shady Hill.

The reference to the combined manly and womanly qualities of Norton spoke for themselves and won applause even before the place of residence was uttered. In no way can this memorial lead to a better close than by giving Norton's recognition of this little tribute:

Ashfield, 2 July, 1904.

My dear Higginson:

Your friendly words about me in your Phi Beta poem give me so much pleasure that I cannot refrain from thanking you for them. I care for them specially as a memorial of our hereditary friendship. They bring to mind my Mother's affection for your Mother, and for Aunt Nancy, who was as dear an Aunt to us children at Shady Hill as she was to you and your brothers and sisters. What dear and admirable women! What simple, happy lives they led! No one's heart will be more deeply touched by your poem than mine.

THE MUSIC LAYMAN

BY ARTHUR WHITING

A FEW years ago music was considered in this country a diversion, an amusement, a graceful accomplishment for women. Now it is held by many to be the greatest of the Fine Arts, almost a religion, and the temples of Apollo are crowded. With so many worshipers, so much devotion, so rich a service, we must be a musical people. But are we? The congregations are, for the most part, women and children, with a sprinkling of the clergy, and here and there a group of young probationers. The laity is almost without men.

The condition, in other words, is this: relatively few men are in our concert audiences for pure love of music, when we count out professional musicians, students, those present confessedly as attendants, and the newly married; and still fewer non-professional men can give an intelligent account of the art, even while they are sensitive to the emotional part of it. Music has been kept alive in this country almost entirely by women; but funds for the purpose have been generously supplied by men. Too often this money has been given in ignorance of artistic requirements; sometimes with the condition that an institution of music shall become self-supporting. For example, in trying to meet the expense of a fine orchestra, halls of great

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seating capacity are built, with the result that the rich sound is diluted by so much space that the effect, to many listeners, is thin and uninspiring. It is proposed to build "model theaters" on the same principle, and the fallacy of self-supporting Art will not be given up until we have a laity of cultivated men.

The dictum, a nation is as musical as its men, is not thought unreasonable by people living in high civilization; but by such a standard we find ourselves inferior to several half-barbarous nations, and we shall not be a musical people until the love and knowledge of music among our men has become general; until, by some expedients, husbands and brothers have been made presentable to the society of Art.

The American man of education, who used to feel contempt, indifference, or toleration for music, now occasionally shows wistful interest and regret that a mere accident of sex should exclude him from a world of beauty; for the tradition that music is for women is still found in America and England. This bashful inclination to be admitted may grow to an illumination in which he will discover that the idealism found in art is a necessary counterweight to daily materialism; that with it his life may be poised; that he may get equilibrium.

But he will never reach this point, or come to consider music more than agreeable entertainment, if he is not tactfully led. Sentimental performances will disgust him, if he has deep feeling; if he has honesty, he will be bored and irritated by compositions quite beyond his understanding. Music for his consideration should be carefully selected; for, between the simplest folk-song and the most involved modern symphony, works are to be found adapted to any degree of intelligence and fit to stimulate the interest of all, with the rare physical exception of those to whom music is only disorder and noise.

Training for the layman must begin early, for habits and tastes of middle life cannot be changed with the best will in the world. Schools and colleges should devise more generally a system of music education especially adapted to the lay mind, such as is now provided in literature. Young musicians and poets may well be given professional training; but all students should have opportunity to hear the best music and to know its place in history.

A good knowledge of the art may be gained by active listening; ability to play or sing is not indispensable; for, while such ability is a great advantage and should be developed, its absence does not debar the mass of men from the world of music, where acquaintance with the greatest songs, sonatas, and symphonies may become intimate by repeated hearings, and where, in time, appreciation may be so nicely balanced that music laymen are prepared for a duty peculiarly theirs—the judgment of contemporary art.

Each season new cases are presented to them for a verdict. They must hear new ideas expressed in a new manner. They must set aside for a moment their own preferences and prejudices. They must decide that this is the work of genius, that the work of foolishness; with very little difference in the externals to help them. In their perplexity they may call for professional advice; they may ask the judge for instructions; but only they may make the decision; and it is nervous work, haunted as they are by the humiliating knowledge of having previously hung geniuses and acquitted fools. The responsibilities of an audience are not sufficiently felt. The attitude should not be passive. Minds should be held receptive to impressions which are to be stored for future reference until there is an accumulation of intellectual and emotional experience that may properly be called a music education for laymen.

One method of early training may be to present, by adequate performances, a systematic course of chamber music, to include song, pianoforte, and string-instrument composition of the great masters; sometimes to be arranged in historical programmes that students may see the chronological relation of composers and schools. An incidental talk or short lecture may help to an understanding of the music. The first appeal to young people should be to their native feeling for beauty of sound. It can be

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made fully only by artistic performance of the music, using the instruments prescribed by the composer. With this hold on their attention the history and biography of the art may be introduced until an interest is aroused which demands an exposition of form, style, and comparative interpretation. After this one may safely touch upon the necessary technical side until students realize that music is a great science as well as a great art. It should not be forgotten that this is the most emotional of the arts—a high explosive which requires careful handling. Students should be allowed to develop subjectively, to see beauty in their own way, and to know that mawkishness comes only from shallow feeling and is art's greatest enemy.

This is more than a theory of teaching, as the experiment has been made the past year in seven monthly recitals each at Harvard and Princeton Universities. The attendance, which was voluntary, averaged four hundred men each evening, and their earnestness proved from the first that young American men respond to the appeal of music as readily as do the youth of any country. They quickly felt the beauty of folk song, the epic qualities of Beethoven and Brahms; and the impressions received made a new topic of conversation in clubs and dormitories. The idea that art should be a part of their educational equipment seemed to be taken naturally. A half-century ago the men of this country were without at least two of the qualities which characterized the ancient Greeks: they were neither athletic nor æsthetic. To-day the difference is less marked. Our young men are brilliantly athletic; and if they can be convinced that beauty is a worthy companion of strength, they may energetically pursue both and bring us a notable civilization.

Other methods may be provided for the education of the music layman which will differ according to circumstances. Fine public concerts may be heard in our large cities, and in remote places the use of mechanical players may help to think in terms of music; but the student should know that these last stand in the same relation to the art of music that stuffed specimens in a glass case do to bird life.

Chamber music, among all the departments of the art, is the best education for the layman. In it he will hear the greatest thoughts of the greatest composers without the pomp attending orchestral, choral, and operatic performances, or the distracting personalities of soloists. In a wide sense it includes songs, pianoforte music, compositions for string or wind instruments with and without pianoforte; it is distinguished from orchestral, choral, and organ music in having a separate and complete part for each performer. The combination of several characteristic voices in what would be called in athletics team work, where the principal interest is shifted from one individual to another in a melodious give-and-take, brings an intellectual quality in addition to the sensuous charm of the music which demands a corresponding intelligence from the players and listeners. As such compositions are properly played in small halls or rooms where effects may be intimate, they are classified as chamber music.

The education of the listener should begin with the simpler works of this order, and advance by degrees until the string quartets and quintets of Mozart, Beethoven, and Brahms can be understood and enjoyed. For little effort and money the layman may hear such music in his own house, performed by local players, for all large towns have some musicians and teachers, as well as non-professionals, who are capable interpreters of chamber music and who would be encouraged in their work by a demand for this service. The fee for a weekly engagement should be very moderate, especially if the performance were informal and regarded as a lesson in interpretation.

In this way the layman may study music as he would study literature, and the method should be much the same. One evening might be given to the folk-song of Ireland and Scotland and the songs of Schubert and Grieg; another to German and Hungarian folk-song with the vocal music of Brahms and Fauré. The pianoforte works of Chopin and Schumann should be frequently

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heard, and many evenings can be spent on the violin and pianoforte sonatas and trios of Mozart, Beethoven, and Brahms, and the string quartets and other combinations by Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven.

It is wise to devote an evening to one kind of music and to limit the number of pieces, that there may be time to repeat such as are not understood at first hearing, and opportunity to discuss the form and characteristics of the compositions.

Such study can be profitable only to a small circle of listeners. The temptation to share music with others is natural, but, when one wishes seriously to study, it must be resisted; for to call in a friend who is fond of good music one must include his wife, who may be indifferent to it, and it is not unlikely that they have with them, unexpectedly, a guest who cannot be left behind. With these three the host remembers that Mr. and Mrs. So-and-so will think it strange if they are not invited, although the husband hitherto has not been identified with art in any form. The company then grows like a snowball, and a light supper begins to evolve out of the situation; chicken salad must be provided for those who cannot eat lobster, and additional chairs must be ordered by telephone. The occasion for quiet study has become a social function, in which music shares its honors with the conversation and the refreshments. Such a miscarriage will either demoralize and discourage the would-be student or cause him to resolve to be guided in the future by the axiom, musical edification is inverse to the number of persons present.

Our debt to American women can hardly be paid. Their instinct for beauty has continually raised the standard of art, and by their activity music has been given in clubs and other organizations for all who will hear it. They, and the exceptional men, have prepared for the day when there shall be a reaction from materialism in this country; when the humanities shall be demanded, and when art, in some form, shall be a part of every man's life. College graduates and others must now assume responsibilities which they have too long neglected.

Our musical history proves that we are a mercurial people, quick to change and ready to be led by enthusiasms which have made our progress unsteady and our growth one-sided. The first of these was for choral music, and, broadly speaking, its popularity excluded other forms. A second enthusiasm, which is still with us, called for large instrumental organizations; and suddenly music centers throughout the country, which recently were proud of their local choruses, are now represented by fine orchestras, and the choral art nourishes, principally, those hibernating communities that wake in the spring or fall for a three days' gorge of music and then heavily go to sleep again. A third wave is now rising; namely, local opera, the great success of which in New York has quickened Boston and Philadelphia; and any morning newspaper may inform us that Chicago, by a wave of her magic wand, has become the operatic center of the world.

Knowing our "off-with-the-old-and-on with-the-new" temperament, it is not unreasonable to predict a sudden decline of popular interest in the orchestra as a concert instrument, if not its banishment to the attic where the old choral paraphernalia stands covered with dust. Such a change would be dangerous, if not fatal, to our artistic development, as opera is, at best, a hybrid art which appeals largely to the senses, and which, if followed exclusively, will quickly demoralize so intemperate a musical life as ours.

The normal life should be: daily chamber music, weekly orchestral concerts, monthly choral concerts, and idle moments for opera. This comprehensive interest may come when a large part of the music-loving public is masculine. Our men are conservative but far-seeing; their views are broad, their ways are practical, and they are sensitive to beauty. With their minds enriched by the humanities, we shall have power and weight; our course will be steady and unaffected by fashion, for music and the other arts will be a necessary part of our daily life.

The music equipment of this country is complete, lacking one thing. Our teachers, players, and singers are numerous and good; we have plenty of public

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spirit and funds; the one thing needful is an intelligent and enthusiastic laity of men; and this, by taking thought and catching them young, we may have. Let the educator appeal, first and always, to the sense of beauty. Let the student know that structure and symmetry have the place in music that they have in the other arts; that architecture is but frozen music, music but fluid architecture; that the fine arts are like so many languages, interchangeable, for the expression of human emotion. The native language of the heart is music.

AS THE BEE FLIES

BY ELISABETH WOODBRIDGE

JONATHAN had taken me to see the "bee tree" down in the "old John Lane lot." Judging from the name, the spot must have been a clearing at one time, but now it is one of the oldest pieces of woodland in the locality. The bee tree, a huge chestnut, cut down thirty years ago for its store of honey, is sinking back into the forest floor, but we could still see its hollow heart and charred sides where the fire had been made to smoke out the bees.

"Jonathan," I said, "I'd like to find some wild honey. It sounds so good."

"No better than tame honey," said Jonathan.

"It sounds better. I'm sure it would be different scooped out of a tree like this than done up neatly in pound squares."

"Tastes just the same," persisted Jonathan, prosaically.

"Well, anyway, I want to find a bee tree. Let's go bee-hunting!"

"What's the use? You don't know a honey-bee from a bumblebee."

"Well, you do, of course," I answered, tactfully. Jonathan, mollified, became gracious. "I never went bee-hunting, but I've heard the old fellows tell how it's done. But it takes all day."

"So much the better," I said. And that night I looked through our books to find out what I could about bees. Over the fireplace in what was once the "best parlor" is a long, low cupboard with glass doors. Here Bibles, albums, and a few other books have always been stored, and from this I pulled down a fat, gilt-lettered volume called "The Household Friend." This book has something to say about almost everything, and, sure enough, it had an article on bees. But the household friend had obviously never gone bee-hunting, and the only real information I got was that bees had four wings and six legs.

"So has a fly," said Jonathan, when I came to him with this nugget of wisdom.

The neighbors gave suggestions. "You want to go when the yeller-top's in bloom," said one.

"Yellow-top?" I questioned, stupidly enough.

"Yes. Yeller-top—'t's in bloom now," with a comprehensive wave of the hand.

"Oh, you mean goldenrod!"

"Well, I guess you call it that. Yeller-top we call it. You find one o' them old back fields where the yeller-top's come in, 'n' you'll see bees 'nough."

Another friend told us that when we had caught our bee we must drop honey on her back. This would send her to the hive to get her friends to groom her off, and they would all return with her to see where the honey came from. This sounded improbable, but we were in no position to criticise our information.

As to the main points of procedure all our advisers agreed. We were to put honey in an open box, catch a bee in it, and when she had loaded up with honey let her go, watch her flight and locate the direction of her home. When she returned with friends for more honey, we were to shut them in, carry the box on in the line of flight, and let them go again. We were to keep this up until we reached the bee tree. It sounded simple.

We got our box—two boxes, to be sure of our resources—baited them with

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chunks of comb, and took along little window-panes for covers. Then we packed up luncheon and set out for an abandoned pasture in our woods where we remembered the "yeller-top" grew thick. Our New England fall mornings are cool, and as we walked up the shady wood-road Jonathan predicted that it would be no use to hunt bees. "They'll be so stiff they can't crawl. Look at that lizard, now!" He stooped and touched a little red newt lying among the pebbles of the roadway. The little fellow seemed dead, but when Jonathan held him in the hollow of his hand for a few moments he gradually thawed out, began to wriggle, aud finally dropped through between his fingers and scampered under a stone. "See?" said Jonathan. "We'll have to thaw out every bee just that way."

But I had confidence that the sun would take the place of Jonathan's hand, and refused to give up my hunt. From the main log-road we turned off into a path, once a well-trodden way to the old ox-pastures, but now almost overgrown, and pushed on through brier and sweet-fern and huckleberry and young birch, down across a little brook, and up again to the "old Sharon lot," a long field framed in big woods and grown up to sumac and brambles and goldenrod. It was warmer here, in the steady sunshine, sheltered from the crisp wind by the tree-walls around us, and we began to look about hopefully for bees. At first Jonathan's gloomy prognostications seemed justified—there was not a bee in sight. A few wasps were stirring, trailing their long legs as they flew. Then one or two "yellow-jackets" appeared, and some black and white hornets. But as the field grew warmer it grew populous, bumblebees hummed, and finally some little soft brown bees arrived—surely the ones we wanted. Cautiously Jonathan approached one, held his box under the goldenrod clump, brought the glass down slowly from above—and the bee was ours. She was a gentle little thing, and did not seem to resent her treatment at all, but dropped down on to the honeycomb and fell to work. Jonathan had providently cut a three-forked stick, and he now stuck this into the ground and set the box on the forks so that it was about on a level with the goldenrod tops. Then he carefully drew off the glass, and we sat down to watch.

"Shouldn't you think she must have had enough?" I said, after a while—"oh! there she comes now!" Our bee appeared on the edge of the box, staggering heavily. She rubbed her legs, rubbed her wings, shook herself, girded up her loins, as it were, and brushed the hair out of her eyes, and finally rose, turning on herself in a close spiral which widened into larger and larger circles above the box, and at length, after two or three wide sweeps where we nearly lost track of her, she darted off in a "bee-line" for a tall chestnut tree on a knoll to the westward.

"Will she come back?" we wondered. Five minutes—ten—fifteen—it seemed an hour. "She must have been a drone," said Jonathan. "Or maybe she wasn't a honey-bee at all," I suggested, gloomily. "She might be just another kind of hornet—no, look! There she is!" I could hardly have been more thrilled if my fairy godmother had appeared on the goldenrod stalk and waved her wand at me. To think that the bee really did play the game! I knelt and peered in over the side of the box. Yes, there she was, all six feet in the honey, pumping away with might and main through her little red tongue, or proboscis, or whatever it was. We sank back among the weeds and waited for her to go. As she rose, in the same spirals, and disappeared westward, Jonathan said, "If she doesn't bring another one back with her this time, we'll try dropping honey on her back. You wait here and be a landmark for the bee while I try to catch another one in the other box."

I settled down comfortably under the yellow-top, and instantly I realized what a pleasant thing it is to be a landmark. For one thing, when you sit down in a field you get a very different point of view from that when you stand. Goldenrod is different looked at from beneath, with sky beyond it; sky is different seen through waving masses of yellow. Moreover, when you sit still outdoors, the

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life of things comes to you; when you are moving yourself, it evades you. Down among the weeds where I sat the sun was hot, but the breeze was cool, and it brought to me, now the scent of wild grapes from an old stone wall, now the spicy fragrance of little yellow apples on a gnarled old tree in the fence corner, now the sharp tang of the goldenrod itself. The air was full of the hum of bees, and soon I began to distinguish their different tones—the deep, rich drone of the bumblebees, the higher singsong of the honey-bees, the snarl of the yellow-jacket, the jerky, nasal twang of the black and white hornet. They began to come close around me; two bumblebees hung on a frond of goldenrod so close to my face that I could see the pollen dust on their fur. Crickets and grasshoppers chirped and trilled beside me. All the little creatures seemed to have accepted me—all but one black and white hornet, who left his proper pursuits, whatever they may have been, to investigate me. He buzzed all around me in an insistent, ill-bred way that was annoying, examined my neck and hair with unnecessary thoroughness, flew away, returned to begin all over again, flew away and returned once more, but at last even he gave up the matter and went off about his business.

Butterflies came fluttering past me—big, rust-colored ones pointed in black, pale russet and silver ones, dancing little yellow ones, big black ones with blue-green spots, rather shabby and languid, as at the end of a gay season. Darning-needles darted back and forth, with their javelin-like flight, or mounted high by sudden steps, or lighted near me, with that absolute rigidity that is the positive negation of movement. A flying grasshopper creeping along through the tangle at my feet rose and hung flutteringly over one spot, for no apparent reason, and then, for no better reason, dropped suddenly and was still. A big cicada with green head and rustling wings worked his way clumsily among a pile of last year's goldenrod stalks, freed himself, and whirred away with the harsh, strident buzz that dominates every other sound while it lasts, and when it ceases makes the world seem wonderfully quiet.

Our bee had gone and come twice before Jonathan returned. "Hasn't she brought anybody yet? Well, here goes!" He took a slender stem of goldenrod, smeared it with honey, and gently lodged a drop on the bee's back, just where she could not by any possible antics get it off for herself. When the little thing flew she fairly reeled under her burden, tumbled down on to a leaf, recovered herself, and at last flew off on her old line.

"Now let's go and cook luncheon," said Jonathan, "and leave her to work it out."

"But how can I move? I'm a landmark."

"Oh, leave your handkerchief. Anything white will do."

So I tied my handkerchief to a goldenrod stalk, and we went back to the brook. We made a fire on a flat stone, under which we could hear the brook running, broiled our chops on long, forked sticks, broiled some "beefsteak" mushrooms that we had found on a chestnut stump, and ended with water from the spring under the giant birch tree. Blue jays came noisily to investigate us; a yellow-hammer floated softly down to the branch overhead, gave a little purring cluck of surprise, and flew off again, with a flare of tawny-yellow wings. In the warmth of the Indian summer noon the shade of the woods was pleasant, and I let Jonathan go back to the bees while I lay on a dry slope above the brook and watched the slim, tall chestnuts swaying in the wind. It is almost like being at sea to lie in the woods and look up at the trees. Their waving tops seem infinitely far away, but the sky beyond seems very near, and one can almost feel the earth go round.

As I lay there I heard a snapping of twigs and rustling of leaves. It was the wrong direction for Jonathan, and I turned gently, expecting nothing smaller than a deer—for deer are growing plentiful now in old New England—and met the shameless face of a jerky little red squirrel! He clung to a chestnut trunk and examined me, twitching all over the while, then whisked himself upside down and looked at me from that standpoint, mounted to a branch, clung to the under

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side and looked again, pretended fright and vanished behind the limb, only to peer over it the next moment to see what I looked like from there—all the time clucking and burring like an alarm clock under a pillow.

The rude thing had broken the spell of quiet, and I got up, remembering the bees, and wandered back to the sunny field, now palpitating with waves of heat. Jonathan was nowhere to be seen, but as I approached the box I discovered him beside it flat on his back among the weeds. "Sh-h-h," he warned, "don't frighten them. There were a lot of them when I got here and I've been watching their line. They all go straight for that chestnut."

"What are you lying down for?" I asked.

"I had to. I nearly twisted my neck off following their circles. I'm no owl."

I sat down near by and we watched a few more go, while others began to arrive. "That dab of honey did the work," said Jonathan. "We might as well begin to follow up their line now."

Waiting till there were a dozen or more in the box, he gently slid on the glass cover, laid a paper over it to darken it, and we set out. Ten minutes walking brought us past the big chestnut and out to a little clearing. Jonathan set the box down on a big rock where it would show up well, laid a handkerchief beside it, drew off the glass, and crouched. A bunch of excited bees burst out and away, without noticing their change of place. "They'll never find their way back there," said Jonathan, regretfully; "they'll go straight back to the Sharon lot."

But there were others in the box, still feeding, who had not been disturbed by the move, and these he touched with honey drops. They staggered off, one by one, orienting themselves properly as they rose, and taking the same old line off to the westward. This was disappointing. We had hoped to see them turn back, showing that we had passed their home tree. However, there was nothing to do but sit and wait for them. In six minutes they began to come back, in twos and threes—evidently the honey drops on their shoulders had told the hive a sufficiently alluring story. Again we waited until the box was well filled with them, then closed it and went on westward. Two more moves brought us to a half-cleared ridge from which we could see out across country. To the westward, and sadly near, was the end of the big woods and the beginning of pastures and farmland. Jonathan scrutinized the farms dotting the slopes. "See that bunch of red barns with a white house?" he said. "That's Bill Morehead's. He keeps bees. Bet we've got bees from his hive and they'll lead us plumb into his back yard."

It did begin to seem probable, and we took up our box in some depression of spirits. Two more stops, the bees still perversely flying westward, and we emerged in pastures.

"Here's our last stop," said Jonathan. "If they don't go back into that edge we've just left, they're Morehead's. There isn't another bit of woods big enough to hold a bee tree for seven miles to the west of us."

There was no rock to set the box on, so we lay down on the turf; Jonathan set the box on his chest, and partly slid the cover. He had by this time learned the trick of making the bees, even the excited ones, come out singly. We watched each one as she escaped circle above us, circle, circle against the clear blue of the afternoon sky, then dart off—alas!—westward. As the last one flew we sat up, disconsolately, and gazed across the pasture.

"Tame bees!" muttered Jonathan, in a tone of grief and disgust. "Tame bees, down there in my old wood-lots. It's trespass!"

"You might claim some of Morehead's honey," I suggested, "since you've been feeding his bees. But, then," I reflected, "it wouldn't be wild honey, and what I wanted was wild honey."

We rose dejectedly, and Jonathan picked up the box. "Aren't you going to leave it for the bees?" I asked. "They'll be so disappointed when they come back."

"They aren't the only ones to be disappointed," he remarked, grimly. "Here, we'll have mushrooms for supper, anyway," and he stooped to collect a big puff-ball.

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We walked home, our spirits gradually rising. After all, it is hard to stay depressed under a blue fall sky, with a crisp wind blowing in your face and the sense of completeness that comes of a long day out of doors. And as we climbed the last long hill to the home farm we could not help feeling cheerful. "Bee-hunting is fun," I said, "even if they are tame bees." "It's the best excuse for being a loafer that I've found yet," said Jonathan; "I wonder the tramps don't all go into the business."

"And some day," I pursued hopefully, "we'll go again and find really wild bees and really wild honey."

"It would taste just the same, you know," jeered Jonathan. And I was so content with life that I let him have the last word.

Comment on Current Books

Novels and Tales

One is is always sure of serious purpose and thorough workmanship in Mrs. Humphry Ward's stories, and in these respects "The Testing of Diana Mallory"[1] does not fall below the standard of its predecessors; in other respects it is a better piece of fiction; it presents fewer types and more individualities; it has less of the accent of culture and more of the accent of passion and life. It is the story of a vicarious expiation, the tragedy of the penalty of the mother's sin laid on the daughter's shoulders. The scene is laid in a quiet English village; the characters are taken from the village, the county, and the larger society which is the definite and distinctive product of the English system. The book is a carefully studied picture of society drawn by a woman whose knowledge is first-hand and whose generous culture has qualified her in rare degree to convey an impression of the rich quality of an old civilization, and to paint the portraits of women in whom delicate breeding has ripened into social grace and tact which fall little short of genius. It is also a political novel, as Mrs. Ward's stories generally are, and no small part of its movement and interest flow from the conflict of opinion and tradition. There are some uncommonly well drawn characters in the story, especially those of the eminent lawyer and the eminent statesman, two of the most interesting and charming men who have appeared in fiction for a long time past. One cannot help suspecting that in Ferrier some of the lovable qualities of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman reappear. Diana is a charming creature, beautifully painted. She moves on a very high plane with a free and vital step, never losing a certain naïve girlishness in the sadness of her fate. Her husband is so poor a creature that our sympathy for Diana inclines us to hold Mrs. Ward responsible for an ending which, in all probability, she would have been glad to evade. In such matters real novelists are not free agents; characters that come to life in fiction often take their fates into their own hands.

The new novel[1] by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps shows no departure from the favorite ideas of this author. A beautiful, intelligent dog, over which the evil shadow of a cruel vivisector hangs; a gentle, refined girl married to a man whose coarser nature triumphs over his early love and finally is the means of separating them, and the inevitable reconciliation brought about by sorrow, discipline, and world experience—these are the elements chosen, and they make a story that will interest, if it does not reform, readers who enjoy Mrs. Ward's cleverness.

An admirable tale of the Cumberland Mountains called "Judith"[2] has been written by Alice MacGowan. Free from exaggeration either in portrayal of character or in dialect, the story unfolds naturally, and we have a true and moving picture of a simple mountain girl giving her heart to a youth of her own kind, yet one who desires something more for his old neighbors than they have yet known in their free and often lawless lives. Judith and Creed Bonbright are real, and no less so is Uncle Jep and his rude cubs of sons. The author evidently knows and loves both the mountain people and their home. The quaint speech of the region is admirably used to give a picturesque, Elizabethan touch to the sturdy, courageous, and often law-breaking thoughts of the characters. There is no shadow of imitation in the author's work, but it recalls some of the best early writing of Miss Murfree, and has an especial freshness of its own.

Barry Gordon[3] was a lovable boy weighted by evil tendencies inherited from a long line of undisciplined forefathers, but warned of

[1] The Testing of Diana Mallory. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.50.

[1] Though Life Us Do Part. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. The Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.50.

[2] Judith of the Cumberlands. By Alice MacGowan. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.50.

[3] Barry Gordon. By William Farquhar Payson. The McClure Company, New York. $1.50.

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his danger by his own father. The author of this novel, William Farquhar Payson, uses some good modern material in his weaving, and makes a brilliantly colored fabric. Disappointed in love, by his own fault, Barry becomes a world-wanderer, seeing life with tired and unbelieving eyes. His Oriental experiences fit him to perform the great sacrifice that redeems his character and proves him worthy of his love. The story is not of especial value, but it is entertaining.

While the spirit of the latest novel[1] by Katherine Cecil Thurston is restless in the extreme, it conveys a vivid impression of modern Ireland. "The Fly on the Wheel" as a story is less sensational than some former stories by this author, but it far exceeds any of them in perfection of development and in real interest. Its plot is painful, slight, yet most moving. An undisciplined girl, with impulses she neither understands nor dreams of controlling, is thrown with the conventional social circle of a small Irish town. There she stirs the latent feeling of an eminently respectable man, who has learned self-control and yet yields to the allurement of the moment. The situation is critical, the end is tragedy. An especially well drawn character is that of the old priest, Father James, who in his quiet way becomes the controlling power in this painful clash between temperament and the actualities of life.

There are so many unusual elements of interest in "The Quest Eternal,"[2] by Will Lillibridge, that it is to be regretted that the one illustration actually repels the reader. The story is by no means violent or sensational in the telling, at least, and it should not be misrepresented as it is by this picture. It would be unfair, besides depriving the reader of real satisfaction, to disclose the peculiar plot. It may be said, however, that seldom does one meet with a better-sustained lifelong tragedy, enduring through two generations, borne bravely, conquering and overthrowing the father, yet finally being conquered in the son's life. The agent in this great victory is a little gypsy waif, taken from pity into the strange, isolated home of father and son. She grows up to be the giver of life and love to the starved, self-denying soul of the companion of her childhood. The situation may be strained at times, but the author never fails to absorb the reader's attention and command his respect for the characters he draws.

The excursion made by Helen R. Martin from her former field among the little-known "Pennsylvania Dutch" is not sufficiently promising to warrant the venture. "The Revolt of Anne Royle"[1] was not a very violent one, but the conditions that made it necessary were most unnatural and quite unnecessary. The exaggeration of the situation of the little girl, and the cruelty of her guardian, are quite equaled by the overwrought influence Anne exerts when she arrives at maturity and meets possible lovers. The story is overweighted, and the effect is neither agreeable nor artistic.

In a simple little story[2] by Florence Morse Kingsley a conflict between common sense and foolishness results in victory for the former. "And So They Were Married" might be duplicated, as far as the events go, in many a circle of acquaintances. An inexperienced young woman is influenced, for a time, by the extravagant pretension of an older woman who worships society, and this influence bids fair to ruin the young woman's husband. The rescue is accomplished by the combination of a sensible bringing up and an outspoken, wise old grandmother.

"The Forewarners,"[3] by Giovanni Cena, is translated by Olivia Agresti Rossetti, and hardly needs the introduction by Mrs. Humphry Ward. It moves on with irresistible force, carrying one away by its picturesque and real power. The life of the city toiler is portrayed, the miserable crowding of many sorts—workers, idlers, drunkards, evil and good, all huddled together in cheerless tenements. The story is the dreamy inner life of a proof-reader, educated by his natural interest in the scientific works he reads in the printing-office. By chance he makes the acquaintance, first of a fellow-dreamer, a poet, in sore trouble, living in a neighboring attic; then of an etcher and painter, whose gay spirit brings the solitary gleam of cheer into the somber atmosphere. Sorrow, toil, injustice, all force the hero to brood upon a solution of the problems about him. Some of the scenes are marvelously vivid, notably a company in the etcher's room, made up of the pathetic figure of the drunkard's wife and her imbecile child, a mad cobbler, a woman called the Salamander, and the two men. One conclusion is reached by the author. The first imperative duty of society is to favor and watch over birth—death should not be the all-absorbing point of the thought of mankind. Neither a Socialist nor an individualist, he wanders amid the immense difficulties about him, becoming

[1] The Fly on the Wheel. By Katherine Cecil Thurston. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $1.50.
[2] The Quest Eternal. By Will Lillibridge. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $1.50.

[1] The Revolt of Anne Royle. By Helen R. Martin. The Century Company, New York. $1.50.
[2] And So They Were Married. By Florence Morse Kingsley. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $1.
[3] The Forewarners. By Giovanni Cena. Translated by Olivia Agresti Rossetti. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $1.50.

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more and more sad, more and more moved by human suffering. The book, we are told, aroused so much interest in Italy during its serial publication that the end had to be changed. The end is a vague one, intimating that the dreamer threw himself before the king's motor-car in the attempt to give himself a sacrifice for his people, arrest the attention of those in power and cause them to awaken to the helplessness of the people.

Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, from long association with her imaginary and semi-historical friends of early New York, writes of them with fluent ease. "The Strawberry Handkerchief" [1] was the love token between sweethearts separated by political and national feeling during the troubled time of the Stamp Act in Dutch New York. Pretty Dutch and English maidens, brave and handsome lovers with the necessary stern parent and scheming suitor, furnish the actors in the little drama. If Mrs. Barr could alter the fixed form of her conversations, an added charm would enliven her well-written pages.

A new volume of short stories by Norman Duncan is called "Every Man for Himself." [2] Each tale has a peculiar value, as indicating the skill of this interpreter of the folk and the nature of barren Labrador. Fully realizing their bitter struggle for mere existence, this writer shows us a marvelous depth in human souls ice-bound by material circumstances and limited in mental and spiritual outlook. The stories that drop slowly from the stiff lips of Tumm, the clerk of the trading-vessel, always hold a tender sympathy beneath all their necessary hard realities. Wintry gleams of humor play about some of the narratives, but the compelling interest in all, cruel or kind, is the undercurrent of steady faith in God and man. A sharp contrast is suggested between the tales of Norman Duncan and those of Jack London. Each stands as interpreter of life in the frozen North, but one recognizes the need of love, sympathy, and honesty to make a full man, while the other dwells with wearying monotony upon the selfish, brutal struggle between weak men and savage, unrelenting nature. All that Mr. Duncan writes is ennobling, fortifying to our faith, while most of Mr. London's work in the same field, if it attracts at all, does so by its phenomenally grim power and brutality.

All over the world men are suffering under burdens intolerable to be borne. The sad puzzle of racial antipathy, religious bigotry, and social differences and prejudices will continue to occupy the thought of writers. Ezra S. Brudno speaks from a place of intimate knowledge and authority in his new novel called "The Tether," [1] a wonderfully well chosen title for his work. David Spardi, the son of a Russian Jew emigrant and peddler, develops in America, under the sympathetic care of an American woman, who first takes him as a model for her painting. Dreamy, capricious, and uneven in his student life, he always burns with a smothered poetic fire. The scenes between his old, pious, narrow-minded father and himself, during the period in his boyhood when his spirit is awakening, are tragic and of deep significance. Later the author touches with truth and some irony the social aspirations of the Jews, their inner class distinctions, and their pride of race. The Gentile does not escape analysis either, but both Jew and Gentile are treated, as a rule, judicially and with dramatic sense. That the end of the dreamer, unfitted for the world he had to live in, yet rewarded with a measure of success and appreciation, should be tragic, could only be expected. Mr. Brudno writes with an ardent spirit, curbed by intelligence, and effective to the end he seeks. "The Tether" still restrains those who wander from their racial limits, hindering their flight, and, whether we are willing to acknowledge it or not, it has not yet been loosed.

A collection of stories by Katharine Tynan, under the title of the first, "The Lost Angel," [2] will serve to while away an unoccupied hour and increase one's faith in happy endings to difficult, though ordinary, conditions. The tales are of English life, sometimes transplanted to the Continent, and the pretty love incidents are the sort enjoyed by the readers of such current periodicals as find entrance into well-regulated British households. The writer has a pleasant gift of ease in story-weaving, and uses her material well.

A book sure of a welcome from bright boys and girls is "Roy and Ray in Canada," [3] by Miss Mary Wright Plummer, Director of Pratt Institute Library School. A large volume, well printed and fully illustrated, it embodies much interesting information as to the history, customs, and present life of Canada. Mr. Stevens with his three children had a delightful trip through the land to the north of us, and found out how little they really knew of our neighbor.

[1] The Strawberry Handkerchief. By Amelia E. Barr. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $1.50.
[2] Every Man for Himself. By Norman Duncan. Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.50.

[1] The Tether. By Ezra S. Brudno. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $1.50.
[2] The Lost Angel. By Katharine Tynan. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $1.50.
[3] Roy and Ray in Canada. By Mary Wright Plummer. Henry Holt & Co., New York. $1.75, net.

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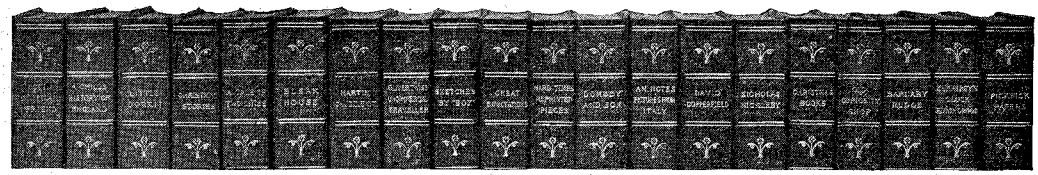

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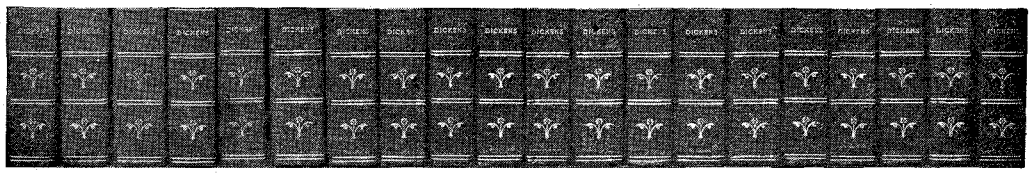

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Furnished Cottages On Summerville Hill, near **AUGUSTA,** the famous Winter Resort. Address Clarence E. Clark, Augusta, Ga.

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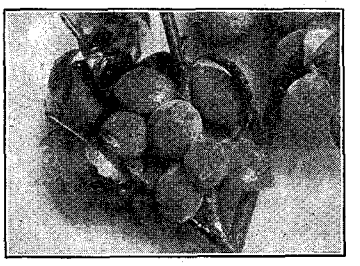

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On a conservative basis and from our actual experience with our own orchard we estimate the net earnings at $1.25 per tree. As we set 1,600 trees on 10 acres, your probable returns figure $2,000.00 a year.

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In sunny Southern New Hampshire, among the hills, 65 miles from Boston, 7 miles from R. R., very high elevation. A delightful, cheap summer home, 15 fields, 100 acres pasture and growing wood. Apples, pears, peaches, and berries. Old style cottage house of 6 rooms, in good repair, barn 30x36, woodshed, icehouse, and henhouse. ½ mile to pond. Mail delivered. Only $625. Write for illustrated circular.
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22 miles from New York. For Sale, cottage of 9 rooms, 3 baths and all improvements. Plot 100x250; garage 24x27, with good room for man. One mile from station, convenient to trolley.
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Good house and barn, fruit trees, garden, splendid view, near store, post-office, and church. 2 acres. **BUY NOW AT A LOWER PRICE THAN POSSIBLE IN THE SPRING.** JAMES R. BICKFORD, Northwood Narrows, N. H.

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FOR INVESTORS 8,000 acres virgin yellow pine, tidewater Atlantic seaboard. Better than Wall Street. PAUL PETTY, Spartanburg, S. C.

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STRICTLY private Christian family will receive two adults to board; refined surroundings; excellent opportunity; location Madison Ave., near 91st St. 310, Outlook.

TWO young ladies, attractive elevator apartment, wish third to take room; share expense. References. Moderate. Evenings. 44 Morningside Ave. West, N. Y.

GOOD home for invalid or elderly person. Southern cooking. Trained nurse. 277, Outlook.

BOARD AND ROOMS

MOTHER with three year old child desires board for winter in small hotel, New York State or Ohio. Immediate answers. 282, Outlook.

TO rent furnished, large, light, quiet rooms, in private house, refined American family, one block from subway. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Newman, 2007 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

BOARD—Private family near Yonkers offers attractive country home to teacher or business woman. McDougall, Mile Square Road, Yonkers, N. Y.

ELDERLY LADY requiring care and attention and desiring residence with private family of culture may find suitable location by addressing 217, Outlook.

PHYSICIAN, SPECIALIST in NERVOUS DISEASES, will take two or three patients in own home. Individual attention for chronic cases. No insane. P. O. Drawer 5, Bristol, R. I.

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A Pacific Coast corporation, with headquarters at Seattle and Tacoma, doing a large commercial business, wishes to borrow $50,000 on long time, either a whole or in sums of not less than $10,000, and will give as collateral live security that is better than real estate. Business has been established twenty years. Company has a capital of $2[illegible] and surplus of $100,000, with a high rating. Will furnish very complete statement and permit any investigation to be made at its head office. Collateral can be assigned and placed in hands of trust company or any one desired. 278, Outlook.

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OFFER few beautiful Smith Premier Typewriters, $23.00 each. Trial allowed. Administrator, Box 105, Waterford, N. Y.

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WANTED—Well written children's stories for publication for Doll-land Exposition. 2,548, Outlook.

LIBRARY research; data gathered and compiled. Address Research Bureau, 1218 So. St. Louis Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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BACKWARD or nervous child will be tenderly cared for by lady of large experience, in her country home near N. Y. Endorsed by eminent physicians. Terms reasonable. 284, Outlook.

FOR THE HOME

DOMESTIC SCIENCE; correspondence courses. Hand-book free. American School Home Economics, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

WANTED—As hostess and chaperon for a large Resort Hotel, a woman between thirty and forty years old; one who is thoroughly accustomed to all social usages, who is fond of social life, and yet has poise and business sense enough to remember that all of her intercourse with guests of the hotel is entirely a matter of business. The salary will be liberal and the work will not be arduous to the person who is fitted for it. Letters must give references, state age, and have particulars as to the fitness of the applicant for the position. Address "Western," 243, Outlook.

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Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Matron and housekeeper for nurses' residence. 36 pupils. Graduate nurse preferred. State age and experience. 275, Outlook.

NURSERY governess to assist in care of five children, eldest eleven, youngest three. State qualifications, experience, and salary expected. Mrs. F. B. Reeves, Jr., Abbottsford Ave., Germantown, Pa.

WANTED—EDUCATED GENTLEWOMAN as companion and housekeeper, for elderly lady, living at Lake Forest, Ills., near Chicago. Details may be had by writing to Box 127, Lake Forest, Ills.

WANTED—A young woman to do a little chamber work and look after a child two years old under mother's directions, in family of three spending the winter at Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Must be able to sew, be very neat and obliging, and have some understanding of children. Best references required. Wages $25. 314, Outlook.

APPLICANTS wanted for the Mount Vernon Hospital Training School for Nurses. Apply to Superintendent of Hospital, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Teachers for Pacific Coast. Normal and university graduates. California Teachers' Agency, Stimson Block, Los Angeles.

WANTED—Competent teachers for academic and grade work. Vacancies consatntly occurring. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y

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HELP WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—School secretary, bookkeeping, stenography; companion, $50; superintendent lunch room, $75; governesses, nurses, mothers' helpers, attendants, etc. The HOPKINS' Educational Agency, 1 Union Square, New York.

TEACHERS.—Strong experienced English teacher not under engagement wanted for position paying $800. Write immediately. New Century Teachers' Bureau, 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

FAMILIES, institutions, schools, and hotels in need of housekeepers, matrons, mother's helpers, companions, etc., address Miss Richards, 46 Olive St., Providence, R. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

AUTHOR'S assistant, companion, etc., by intelligent young lady. Salary moderate. Box 257, New Canaan, Conn.

A college man, aged twenty-eight, with wide business experience, employed at present, wishes to connect himself with prominent business house. Excellent references. 274, Outlook.

WANTED—By a man experienced in Sunday-school work and church finances, a position with a Baptist church desiring such a helper. Best of references. 272, Outlook.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN with best of references, a university graduate with five years' office experience, wishes position as private secretary to man of affairs. 304, Outlook.

PRIVATE or financial secretary. References after ten years with Wall St. lawyers. W. J. E., care F. Presbrey Co., 3 West 29th St., New York.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

POSITION as nurse to semi-invalid by experienced American woman. Highest references. City or country. Terms $25 per month. 268, Outlook.

POSITION as mother's helper by refined American woman, to take care of a child and assist with light household duties. City or country. Terms $20 per month. 269, Outlook.

WANTED, December 1, position on gentleman's summer home by married man, age 32, no children, who is not afraid of hard work. Have worked all my life on a farm; am willing to begin on trial. References from present employer. Would not like to engage where could not attend church. Address Honorable, 308, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper, dietitian, executive ability and references, wishes position. 218, Outlook.

ATTENDANT on invalid or maid, housekeeper. Protestant. Best references. 298, Outlook.

A practical nurse or housekeeper. Brooklyn preferred. References. 297, Outlook.

SCOTCH woman as maid with elderly lady. Best references. Mrs. Buse, 147 Remsen St. Brooklyn.

COMPANION.—Young widow, good seamstress, will travel. Best references. Mrs. Samuels, 128 West 96th St., N. Y.

LADY of experience wishes position as companion to a lady or invalid. References. Address 285, Outlook.

YOUNG lady, well qualified to serve as housekeeper, attendant, or companion, wishes position. Best of references given as to efficiency and reliability. Address R. V. M., 485 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

Educated Christian woman (40) desires position as managing housekeeper for old gentleman or companion to elderly woman. Any locality. 294, Outlook.

WANTED—By graduate nurse, position in physician's office, or traveling with invalid. References. 303, Outlook.

TRAINED nurse desires position with delicate or aged lady. Capable; would supervise housekeeping; travel; experienced. References. 302, Outlook.

REFINED American woman, 36 years of age, five years' experience as managing housekeeper in large household, wishes position. Capable of taking entire charge of family. 301, Outlook.

SUPERINTENDENT or matron, experienced in institution work, wishes position. Excellent testimonials. 271, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by an experienced woman in school or institution work. 180 Vermont Ave., Providence, Rhode Island.

ENGLISH woman wishes position of trust or companion attendant to lady. Good traveler. A. M., 80 Roseville Ave., Newark, N. J.

AMERICAN gentlewoman, middle age, desires position as companion. Unexceptionable references. Address 281, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as cheerer to adult hard of hearing by young woman with practical knowledge of lip reading. 225, Outlook.

TRAINED nurse desires position as companion. Capable to assist in housekeeping. Best of references. 229 Outlook.

CULTURED woman desires position, chaperon, companion; French, German, Italian, musical; traveled. Best references. Box 200, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Teachers and Governesses

THE SUMMER TUTORING SCHOOL furnishes expert tutoring at your home, wherever that may be. Address A. von W. Leslie, A.M., Head Master, 537 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

NURSERY governess, North German, large experience, desires position near Chicago, Ills. Music. Good references. 316, Outlook.

GERMAN lady, well known teacher of private lessons, desires home from Nov. 15th, 1908, till May 15th, 1909, in refined American family in New York City or Brooklyn Heights in exchange for teaching her language and conversation. Highest credentials. 315, Outlook.

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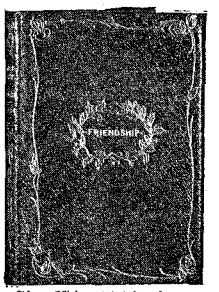

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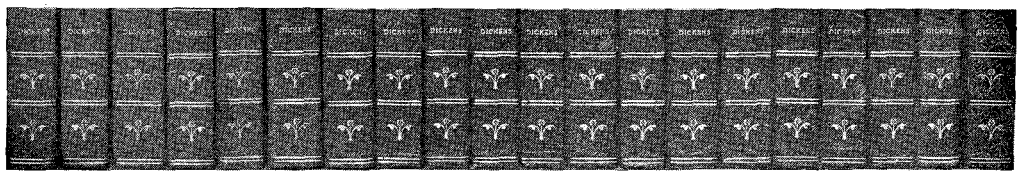

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